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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

Volume 63 Number 3 March 1961

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A Librarian's Calendar

March 22nd.—N.W. Polytechnic course, Chaucer House, 2.30 p.m. W. A. Munford on "Research into the history of libraries".

April 5th-7th.-L.A. Committees and Council.

April 7th-9th.—A.A.L. Annual Conference, St. John's College, York.

April 13th.—Private Libraries Association, Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. C. R. M. A. Pinhorn on the P.L.A.'s Collection of book jackets, with display.

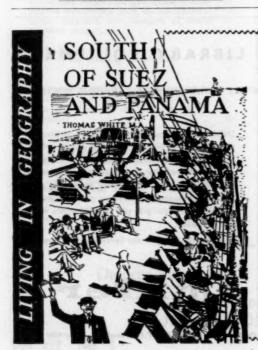
April 14th-17th.—Reference, Special and Information Section Conference, Cambridge.

County Libraries Section week-end conference, St. Mary's College, Durham.

April 28th-30th.—London and Home Counties Branch week-end conference, Folkestone.

May 5th-7th.—South-Western Branch week-end conference, Ryde, I.O.W.

June 19th-23rd.-Museums Association Conference ,Ptymouth.



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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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(Abstracted in Library Science Abstracts)

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Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

Editor:
J. D. REYNOLDS, F.L.A.

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March 1961

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SOME OPINIONS

"Heartiest congratulations on the Indian National Bibliography! This is a wonderful achievement of which you must be proud."

F. C. Francis, C.B., Director, British Museum, 26th August, 1958.

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A. J. Wells, General Editor, The British National Bibliography, 8th October, 1958.

"It is certainly a most decisive Instrument in the cultural relations between Orient and Occident."

P. Bourgeois, National Library of Switzerland, 30th April, 1959.

"The Indian National Bibliography will take its proper place in the rank of best national bibliographies."

P. M. Bogatchev, Director, Lenin State Library, Moscow Centre the U.S.S.R., 6th November, 1958.

"A notable achievement on the part of librarians of India."

Information Bulletin (Library of Congress), Vol. 17, No. 35, September, 1958.

"It is commendable that the Roman script has been adopted. It is a far-sighted decision which will very favourably promote its national and international usefulness."

The Library Association Record, Vol. 61, No. 3, March, 1959.

DA 60/293

MICROCARDS AND MICROFICHES*

History and Possibilities

G. H. Davison,

Research & Development Department, The United Steel Cos. Ltd.

Introduction

A CCORDING to H. W. Ballou (Library trends, October 1956, pp. 267-268), a bad fire which occurred in 1904, in an old established library in Turin, focused attention on the problem of preserving unique and valuable records for future use for the benefit of scholars. This led to the recommendation of a co-operative plan for the photographing of rare manuscripts to facilitate easy access to them by scholars.

Librarians are not only faced with the problem of reproducing rare and valuable records for use by scholars and also as a safeguard against possible losses of or damage to a document, but are beginning to appreciate the vital necessity of coming to grips with the problem of space con-

siderations.

According to Fremont Rider's 1944 book, American research libraries on the average have been doubling in size every 16 years for over three centuries. There will, therefore, come a time when space considerations will be a dominating factor. It has been estimated, for instance, that it would take 100 years to read all the scientific papers published in a single year.

College and university libraries in particular seem to have the urge to acquire early material in their fields. This has brought many of them starkly up against the problem of shelf space.

There has been an increase in the number of sources of higher education such as schools, colleges and universities and this has increased the demand for library facilities. Finally, there appears to be a constantly growing output of current literature. New subject fields are opening up and, according to the type of library, may result in considerably increased shelf space requirements.

In connection with this question of storage accommodation, it is interesting to note that according to page 1 of Catalogue No. 10, issued

by University Microfilms Inc., storage costs in the average library, including amortization of buildings, shelving, maintenance, lighting and heating, amount to approximately 1s. 9d. per book per year.

Bound periodicals with an average of about 1,000 pages require twice the space and involve twice the storage costs of books, say approximately 3s. 6d. per volume per year. Hence, a library subscribing to and shelving 200 bound periodicals has an annual storage cost of £83 per annum which increases cumulatively by that amount each year; thus in ten years, £4,583 will have been paid for the privilege of keeping what has already been purchased and in 30 years £38,750 (these figures are sterling equivalents of American dollars quoted in the publication). The longer the volumes are stored, the greater this charge becomes.

Another method of calculation given in the same publication is that one square foot of floor space in a library stack will accommodate on the average 15 books or 8 periodical volumes. One foot of floor space is stated to represent the equivalent of 14s. to 21s. on an annual rental basis, including heating, but not lighting or upkeep. On this basis, the cost of storing one bound periodical volume of about 1,000 pages for one year is at least 1s. 9d.

The average cost of binding such periodical volumes is stated to be in the region of 24s. 6d.

each.

In the face of these rather staggering figures, the saving which is possible from the use of microtext becomes very attractive.

Microtext

General

It is 100 years ago since the first really minute photographic images were made. In the Kodak Museum at Harrow, for instance, there is an early

* Paper to the Yorkshire Group of the Reference, Special and Information Section of the L.A., at a meeting held in Doncaster, 29th October, 1959.

microphotograph produced by J. B. Dancer over 90 years ago. Mr. Ardern has a copy of the first microphotograph Dancer made for sale in 1853.

During the siege of Paris in 1870, Monsieur Rene Dagron prepared microcopies on collodion film of 2½ million messages. These microcopies were then inserted into a quill and carried by pigeons into Paris.

Dr. Goldberg of Dresden presented a paper on the "Manufacture of microphotographs" to the International Congress of Photography held in Paris in 1925. This paper was published in the British journal of photography, on 13th August, 1926, pp. 462-465. These microphotographs used to have a large sale when mounted on special magnifying lens in the hinges of penholders and small articles sold chiefly at seaside resorts. There were at that time two principal processes both based on the use of iodized albumen or collodion, with the addition of various preservatives. Of the albumen processes, the best known is that of Taupenot. Dr. Goldberg was responsible for working out an alternative tannin process. He sought to reduce as much as possible the previously known limit of the fineness of the image grain and succeeded in readily producing views of practically unlimited fineness of grain. This involved abandoning the development of a silver image.

During the war, advantage was taken of the ease of transport afforded by microphotographs for airgraphs and V-mail postal services abroad. The letters were written on special forms and then reduced on microfilm which was sent to the country of destination. On receipt they were enlarged to legible size by means of automatic machines. According to Dr. G. W. W. Stevens in his book *Microphotography* (page 1), secret information for espionage purposes was transmitted by similar means; for instance, copies of documents were reduced to the size of a full stop and then implanted in the surface of an otherwise innocent document.

Microphotography is, of course, now used very extensively in the reproduction of documents such as cheques, invoices and other business papers for record purposes.

The concept of microtext in card form has been defined as catalogue cards plus the text catalogued.

Nowadays, the problem is not merely that of filling gaps but of minimizing the space requirements for housing the constantly increasing publication of new material on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

Micro-opaques

MICROCARDS AND OTHER MICROCOPY CARDS. The reproduction of documents in small compass has gradually evolved from the use of roll film, and later of film strip in this field. The reading of roll film very often presents difficulties in winding and frequently causes delay in finding the required passage in the film, to say nothing of the care necessary with the reading apparatus to avoid damage to the film. The storage of film in boxes or cylinders likewise leads to waste of space.

In 1931, Dr. L. Bendikson (U.S.A.) suggested the application of microphotography to official documents and reproduced 10 to 20 pages on photographic paper measuring 5 in. × 8 in. In 1933, it was suggested that paper print made from microfilm might be the answer to the problem of storage of the growing mass of information and this inspired Albert Boni (U.S.A.), founder of the Readex Microprint Corporation of New York, to begin experimenting with microtext. He eventually produced 100 pages on each side of this paper 6 in. × 9 in. or 200 pages in all per sheet. It was during that same year (1933) that Dr. G. van Iterson (Holland) developed a micro-camera and printed all his data on photographic paper, whilst for reading he used a binocular microscope.

Drawing on my personal experience I might say that it was in 1937, during the 14th Annual Conference of Aslib, that I first became attracted by this subject through listening to Dr. L. A. Sayce, who described his experiments at Newcastle upon Tyne with "grainless" emulsions which, he predicted, would render practicable a reduction ratio of 100. Even with a reduction of 60 diameters he expected very shortly to be able to print over 500 pages of a book or technical journal on a 5 in. × 3 in. film. The only difficulty he foresaw at that time was the provision of a satisfactory reading machine. I am afraid, however, that we are still a long way from the commercial realization of Dr. Sayce's forecast, although I learn that experimentally Kodak Limited are now able to produce 1,600 pages on a square inch of paper, this representing a reduction to 1/800th of the original size.

Dr. Stevens of Kodak Limited informs me that even this is nothing really exceptional in the way of degree of reduction, as Goldberg in 1926 produced a page of 50 lines of print at an overall height of 0·1 mm. (British journal of photography, 1926, page 462). This was equivalent to about 2,000 diameters reduction and is a record which is unlikely to be greatly improved upon. No fewer than 87,500 of such pages would be needed to fill one square inch. Such methods, however,

are only of minor importance for document copying in view of the inability of the majority of standard reading machines to deal with such small sizes.

In any case Dr. Stevens warns against the use of too high a degree of reduction in practice. He points out the increased difficulties of the process and the wastage which inevitably occurs when even one image in any unit is spoiled by a blemish. The user reads microtext by necessity not from choice, and he, therefore, judges the value of choice, and he, therefore, judges the value of the choice a given space with 25 legible pages is preferable to 100 pages which can only be read with difficulty.

The losses suffered by librarians during the war constituted an additional argument for the adoption of microtext as a means of replacing losses.

Fremont Rider, then Librarian of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, finally suggested in 1944 the standardization of the $3 \text{ in.} \times 5 \text{ in.}$ size of opaque card which could also carry cataloguing information. In 1948, the Microcard Foundation came into being and the Microcard bulletin commenced publication. By 1954, there were 25 publishers of Microcards in America and 1,600 Microcard readers had been sold.

Most readers will be aware from perusal of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD of July, 1959, that Mr. Fremont Rider, the American inventor of the "Microcard", gave an informal talk on Microcards at Chaucer House on 12th May, 1959. At one time Chairman of the Microcard Foundation, he relinquished this post three years ago to go back again to library work. The Foundation itself has now become a division of the University of Wisconsin Press.

Fremont Rider claims that the photographic reduction of the Microcard gives a superior result to the lithographic method of microprint.

He also claims that, by dispensing with type setting and using a varityper instead, it is now possible to print a bibliographical legend on the face of the card instead of on the reverse as formerly planned. This, however, does not take into account his original intention of incorporating a summary on the back of the Microcard; obviously this idea has been abandoned in the present trend to catalogue the material on the face of the card. He also claimed that it was now an economic proposition to make as few as five copies of these, but this remains to be confirmed in actual practice.

The number of Microcards sent to Russia, Asia and Africa is stated to be far in excess of what is

coming to this country, although Mr. Rider admitted the excellence of the sample British micro-card shown to him.

It took two American commercial organizations (The Eastman Kodak Co. and the Northern Engraving and Manufacturing Co.), four years to solve the technical and organizational problems of making Microcards and readers into useful working tools. This development work cost them over a quarter of a million dollars.

The Microcard Foundation was chartered by the State of Wisconsin in 1948, as a non-profitmaking educational institution, on the instigation of the National Microcard Committee representing most of the largest American libraries. This means that any earnings above costs go back into further card publication. This allows the Microcard Foundation to do two things which it could not otherwise do. Firstly, it can publish items of very limited interest which may have no appeal to normal commercial Microcard publishers and, secondly, it can undertake projects requiring large amounts of capital which might be outside the scope of the regular commercial publishers. However, even though as a non-profit organization its earnings cannot be distributed to stockholders, the Microcard Foundation has to pay taxes on its earnings.

On the other hand, the Microcard Corporation is the manufacturing concern which produces Microcards for the various publishers including the Microcard Foundation, just in the same way as the conventional printing establishment prints to order. The main interest of the Microcard Foundation, and other publishers of Microcards, is the choosing of titles to be microcarded and the selling of these titles once the cards have been made by the Microcard Corporation. The popularity of these Microcards may be judged from the fact that the U.S. output has grown from one million in 1949 to four millions in 1958.

One most important point in the manufacture of cards is that the room must be dust-free. A speck of dust, a hair or a fibre is even larger than a reduced letter and may give rise to difficulties in the reading apparatus.

The latest history of Microcards which I have come across is in the form of a thesis by Miss E. M. Tilton, submitted to the Graduate Council of Kent State University, in partial fulfilment of requirements for the degree of Master of Arts. This not only gives a brief account of the origin and development of Microcards and attempts to outline future possibilities in this direction, but it contains an alphabetical as well as a subject list of the various publications which are now avail-

able in Microcard form. These lists are very exhaustive and cover 252 pages of text. A microfilm copy of the complete thesis can be obtained from Miss Tilton for \$1.50, whilst printed full-size copies of the lists are to be published shortly by Scarecrow Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. From her study of publishers' lists, Miss Tilton concludes that a division is occurring in that the lengthier units of material are being reproduced on the larger cards Microprint and Microlex, and the shorter units on Microcard; further that there is a tendency to use Microcards more as a source of primary publication such as theses and reports and the larger cards more as a copying medium.

It might also be useful to draw attention here to Microcard bulletin No. 19, dated January, 1959, issued by the Microcard Foundation, which not only contains a list of their new publications but also a 13-page selected bibliography of publications concerning Microcards between 1944 and 1958. In a still later publication from the same source, under the title Catalog of Microcard publications, No. 1, July, 1959, all the titles published by the Microcard Foundation and most of the titles issued by other Microcard publishers are cumulated in 26 pages under five main headings:

Science and Technology Social Sciences Humanities General Periodicals Theses and Dissertations

These are further broken down into a number of sub-divisions of each main heading.

This catalogue explains that when available, beginning in 1959, the Library of Congress Card is reproduced on the first Microcard of a given work. The first Microcard also contains full author, title and imprint information in legible type and, when possible, the Library of Congress and the Dewey Decimal classification numbers, as well as the Library of Congress card number.

It may also be of interest to mention that Mr. James Skipper, Director of the Wilbur Cross Library at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, is now editing an issue of *Library trends* devoted to all aspects of microfascimiles under the title of *Photo duplication in libraries*. This will consist of a group of papers representing the latest thought on this subject.

Some idea of the saving in space which can be effected by the use of microcopies is that a single catalogue drawer 23 in. long would accommodate 2,300 Microcards. Assuming that the text were not more than 250 pages in length, this would

mean that the 23 in. drawer would contain the same amount of text as eight bookcases each seven shelves high and three feet wide.

The Microcard is, however, an edition process for the production of multiple copies but not for single copies.

LAMINATED OR TWO-SIDED MICROCARDS are now being manufactured in quantity by the Microcard Corporation on specially developed automatic equipment. Their cost is exactly twice that of the single-sided cards but they take up much less space than single-sided cards containing the same amount of text. I am informed that they are becoming very popular and that although only recently introduced, nearly all U.S. publishers are adopting them except for short reports and existing long-term contracts.

Full details of the various manufacturers and suppliers of these micro-opaques or microcards will be found in my annual reviews. In particular, on page 1 of my 1958 review, you will find a list of the major Microcard publishers in U.S.A., although there are many other firms to whom the Microcard Corporation supplies Microcards but who are not publishers in the usual sense of the word.

MICROPRINT (OPAQUE). "Microprint", i.e., the word beginning with a capital M and without a hyphen, is the registered trade mark of the Readex Microprint Corporation, 115 University Place, New York. The Corporation claims to have been the first to utilize the printing press for a micro reproduction.

The makers claim that Microprint meets all specifications of the National Bureau of Standards for permanent records, i.e., it has a minimum life of 300 years and that this permanence is equally true in use as in storage. Microprints are claimed to save more than 95 per cent of the storage space required by the original publications.

The process of manufacture consists first of photographing the book or pamphlet with a microfilm camera. The developed film is then cut into strips of 10 pages each. Ten of these strips are mounted on a mask and a printing plate made from it. This plate is then printed on an offset press.

The cost of Microprint cards is stated to be half that of microfilm and one third to one fifth of that of other forms of micro reproduction.

Microfiches (i.e. micro-transparencies in the form of flat film or sheet film).

The suggestion of transparent microfiches was made in 1938, during the 14th Conference of the

F.I.D., but Dr. J. Goebel was responsible for putting it into effect. It was the research work by Dr. Goebel on the microcopying of flat film which led to the now well-known transparent microfiche which was first manufactured in Germany and in Holland. Similar developments took place in France at the Centre de Documentation de la Marine, where Monsieur M. Cordinnier produced transparent microfiches containing a maximum of 32 images (four rows of eight). The transparent microfiches do not require as strong à light as the opaque cards; in the case of the latter, the strong light required causes much heat to be generated with the consequent necessity for cooling apparatus in the reading apparatus. On the other hand, as the transparent microfiche is read by means of light passing through it, only a small light source is necessary and, therefore, very little heat is developed. This simplifies the reading apparatus and reduces its cost. Following his earlier experiments in micro-reproductions with a reduction of 1: 3. legible without the use of optical aids, and also with a reduction of 1: 6 using a binocular microscope as a reading apparatus, Dr. van Iterson, Jnr., began to use transparent material in 1940 to project positive images, whilst F. Donker Duyvis of the F.I.D. (Holland) reproduced the Netherlands Patent Office Registers during the Second World War but the reduction of 1: 3.2 which he adopted at that time did not prove popular, owing to the strain on the eyes.

Microkaart Stichting (Microcard Foundation), was formed in July, 1955, the Chairman being Dr. L. J. van der Wolk, Librarian of the Delft Technical University. It has the same aims as the American Microcard Foundation, with the sole difference that it deals with flat transparent microfiches, whereas in U.S.A., opaque Microcard is preferred. Some Americans, however, are now beginning to wonder whether they might have been following the wrong trail in not developing sheet microfilm in the form of microfiches. The microfiche is rapidly growing in popularity in The Netherlands, the Dutch library being willing to prepare specially on request single copies containing up to 60 pages of printed text, whereas the U.S. Microcard Foundation only furnishes opaque cards from stocks which have been produced in large quantities and in any case does not prepare single copies specially to order.

The microfiche is made by means of an automatic step camera developed in The Netherlands by Dr. J. Goebel. This step camera can reduce up to 25 times. The book, or other text to be repro-

duced, is placed on the bookholder above which is a glass plate. By means of a foot pedal this bookholder can be raised and lowered, enabling the operator to turn the page after each exposure. Loose sheets can be exposed by laying them on the glass plate. The fiche in the camera moves automatically after each shot and is removed when exposed, after which the title is photographed in a title camera. The titles are typed in advance on slips of paper and reproduced without reduction. Developing microfiche follows the usual routine. Once the negative is developed, as many positives as desired can be made by means of a simple contact printer. If the negative is stored it is possible, even after many years, to make further positive copies.

A group of French publishers, known as "Microthèque France" distributes reprints in the form of either sheet microfilms or microcards. Their first catalogue was published in October, 1952

The transparent microfiche possesses two important advantages namely:

- (i) once a negative microfiche is available, as many positives as desired can be made from it at any time:
- (ii) it is a simple matter to make permanent enlargements from time to time economically.

Summarizing the differences between the three principal types of microtext in flat form:

(a) "MICROCARD" (opaque) is a trademark which has been registered in U.S.A. by the Microcard Corporation. It is for this reason that my 1958 review of progress in this field was given the heading "Microcopy cards", so as to avoid the impression that all my references were necessarily to their products.

The Microcard is produced on photographic paper 3 in. × 5 in. and is recommended for editions of 15 to 49 copies. It is sold at prices varying from 20 to 50 cents each.

(b) MICROPRINT (opaque) is a mechanical printing press product, utilizing rag paper and carbon ink, the cards usually being 6 in. × 9 in. Microprints are roughly about half the price of Microcards and are recommended for editions of 50 or more. In large editions of, say, 1,000 minimum, it is little dearer than ordinary letterpress printing.

(c) Microfiche (transparent). Unlike Microcards, these sheet film copies are not usually produced in bulk, even single copies 5 in. × 3 in. or 9 cm. × 12 cm. being produced specially on request. Each of these contain up to 60 pages of

text and require a different type of reader from that used for opaque cards.

As regards cost, English suppliers make a charge for the negative master film varying according to the amount of material incorporated thereon. Positive copies made from same are charged at correspondingly cheaper rates. For instance, Micro Methods Ltd. quote:

Exposures per sheet	Price per sheet negative
8	2s. 6d.
9-15	3s. Od.
16-21	3s. 6d.
22-30	4s. 0d.
31-40	4s. 6d.
41-50	5s. 0d.

whilst positive microfiche prints therefrom cost 1s. 6d. each. For microcopies made to customers' requirements, there is a minimum charge of one guinea.

Incidentally, contrary to the claims made by the Microkaart Stichting and others, that microfiches are more economical than opaque microcopy cards for small quantities, Micro Methods Ltd., quote the same price for negatives for micro-opaques and only 1s. each for positive microcopy cards made therefrom.

Comparison of reproduction costs

In a recent article by Mr. Edward Tober in the *Publishers' weekly* of 6th July, 1959, it is shown that where it is not possible to provide storage space for letterpress overprints to ensure the availability of back numbers in case of later demands, the Microcard is the cheapest way of reproducing extra copies when required. Copies of the three tables in this article have been reproduced in Appendix No. 1.

Standardization

In Appendix No. 2, you will find an extract giving the terms which were accepted after discussion at a meeting in Paris in June, 1958, of the ISO/TC46/SC1 Sub-committee on Documentary Reproduction. These are not very inspiring. For instance, "opaque microfiche" is the official description of a micro-card. In subsequent correspondence with Mr. G. A. Lloyd of the British Standards Institution, I have received the following counter-suggestions:

Micro-opaque or micro-opaque card as signifying a photographic micro-copy in opaque card form:

Offset micro-opaque or offset micro-opaque card as signifying a lithographic micro-copy in opaque card form;

Microfiche to be retained as meaning a microtransparency in card form.

Humorously, Mr. Lloyd adds the further suggestion that by violating the English language, "micro-opaque" might be combined into "micropaque".

The sizes recommended by I.S.O. (International Organization for Standardization), are 75 mm. \times 125 mm. and 105 mm. \times 148 mm., or approximately 3 in. \times 5 in. and 4 in. \times 6 in.

In U.S.A., "Readex Microprints" are 6 in. \times 9 in., "Microlex" cards are $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., whilst "Microcards", "Microtext" and "Astia" cards are all 3 in. \times 5 in.

Enlargements

(a) Micro-opaques

Enlargements from opaques have not been particularly successful in the past, but I have recently received publicity matter about the new Ross Micro-reader which has not only been designed to view both transparent as well as opaque microrecordings, but is claimed to be able to produce photographic enlargements of both types of microtext.

The Microcard Corporation is reported to have worked out several variations of printers using several different theories.

The Microlex Corporation has a prototype printer which has been developed under R.C.A. licence using the Electrofax principle.

Haloid Xerox is also working on an extension of their process to make it possible to reproduce single pages from micro-opaques.

The Readex Microprint Corporation is still in the process of developing a combined reader and printer. Experiments with an adaptation of the Xerox in combination with a reader showed good results, but at a prohibitive cost, and has therefore been shelved temporarily. Meantime, further experiments are in hand with another process which appears to give considerable promise.

(b) Microfiches

There has never been any difficulty whatsoever in producing enlargements from flat film as any method which will enlarge from roll film can also be applied to microfiche.

Examples of Microtext Projects

It would take far too long to attempt to list all the subjects which have been undertaken so far and in any case my annual reviews for the past five years have given a fairly complete picture of what is available. A selection of interesting projects which have come to my knowledge since my last review will be found in Appendix No. 3.

Other Variants of Microtext

Filmorex. This is the name given to a photographic microfilm measuring exactly 70 mm. × 45 mm. It could, therefore, logically be termed "Microfiche Filmorex". It is divided into two equal parts. The right-hand part contains the number, title, reference and summary of the text in microphotographic form. The left-hand half contains the co-ordinates of the document, i.e., the principal concepts and ideas to which the document refers and all the bibliographical relevant points. Each of these co-ordinates is symbolized by a specific code number in five digits and recorded in the form of transparent and opaque spots or squares. When scanned by an electronic eye, the latter selects at high speed all those concerned with the particular problem in question. These cards can then be read with a standard microfilm reader. It is also possible by an electronic flash to make an enlarged copy on sensitized paper.

Filmsort. Filmsort cards are the product of the Filmsort Company, Pearl River, New York, a division of Michle-Goss-Dexter Inc. They are a type of aperture card containing a micro-size copy of text, engineering drawings, and relative data, the remainder of the card then being key punched. When a number of full size copies is required, these are usually printed xerographically from the aperture cards on to offset master stock. Incidentally, Remington Rand have a similar product known as "Kard a Film" with its own special reader.

Microcite. This is a method which has been developed to increase the effectiveness of literature sorting at the National Bureau of Standards. It consists of photographically storing greatly reduced copies of citations and abstracts, known as micro-abstracts, for ready location and reading. The technique was originally devised by J. Stern in connection with the "Peek-a-boo" filing and retrieval system which makes use of hand manipulated punched cards. Any holes common to all the cards are seen as small spots of light. In the basic Peek-a-boo system the co-ordinates of these spots, determined by the edge of a numbered grid, identify the serial numbers of references common to all the selected cards, whilst the serial numbers lead in turn to the actual references stated. The Microcite feature adds to the Peek-aboo system the actual micro-abstracts rather than requiring an intermediate serial number.

Microlex. This is a name given to cards pro-

duced for the American Law Society by the Microlex Corporation of New York. They measure 8½ in. × 6 in., contain 200 images on each side, and deal solely with legal subjects. They are made from photographic material by a novel step-and-repeat camera, which films the original on a sheet film. The negatives can be printed either on transparent film or opaque card, to form either a flat micro-sheet film or a microcard. In the case of the latter, the prints are laminated back to back to form a card containing 400 consecutive pages. The cards have headings in large readable type for cataloguing or classification purposes.

Minicard. This is a small unitized film record made by Kodak. It is a small sheet of film $\frac{5}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. containing up to 12 image areas each equal to a document of $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times 14 in. Index codes and descriptive data are attached to the document. Flexowriter tapes are prepared from these data and the tape, together with the documents, are then sent to the camera for recording. After processing, the film is cut into individual minicards. The minicard negatives constitute the master file and the required number of positive copies are made therefrom for each file code. In one of the examples I have seen, half the card consists of microtext and the remainder consists of index codes for machine searching.

In case anyone wishes to know what the Flexowriter is, I may say that this is a heavy duty electric writing machine with a normal typewriter keyboard which punches paper tape simultaneously with the normal typewriting function.

Paste-up Micropaper (opaque). One complaint which has been levelled at micropaper is that it does not lend itself to minimum editions and that its production has been limited to four commercial agencies. Paste-up ribbon micropaper prints made from a ribbon negative microfilm are less difficult in this respect. For instance, Microstrip and Microtape can be very handy for technical material of less than 50 pages when only a few copies are required. An illustration of "Microstrip" and of "Microtape" will be found in the proceedings of the National Microfilm Association, 3rd Annual Meeting, Cleveland, 1st-2nd April, 1954, page 41. These types of prints are particularly useful when cumulative records are desired in micropaper form, i.e., new material can be added to the card at any time to bring it up to date. Details of these two types are given below:

MICROSTRIP: This is supplied by Hall & McChesney Inc., Syracuse, New York. This consists of a ribbon of micropaper printed from 16 mm. or 35 mm. negative microfilm backed with

a plastic type adhesive. When moistened, the strip may be affixed to cards of any convenient size.

MICROTAK: This is another type of opaque positive micropaper (pressure adhesive), and is distributed by Microdealers Inc.

MICROTAPE: This is supplied by the Microcard Corporation, West Salem, Wisconsin, or by the American Microfilming Service Co., 44 Murray Street, Newhaven, Connecticut. It consists of a ribbon of micropaper printed from 16 mm. or 35 mm. negative microfilm backed up with double surface pressure sensitive tape, e.g., Scotch tape. It does not require moistening, merely stripping off the protective layer. It can be affixed to cards of any convenient size.

Conclusions

In conclusion it might be useful to summarize the possible advantages of microtext whether in the form of opaques or transparencies.

- (a) The saving of space and minimizing of storage costs.
- (b) Literature can be kept conveniently and can, therefore, be consulted quickly at any time.
- (c) Literature searches are facilitated because all the material on a given subject is together in small compass.
- (d) Mailing of microcopies is much simpler and cheaper than mailing of books. This is particularly valuable in the case of international exchange.
- (e) Where a publication is in great demand, several Microcards can be made without causing space troubles.
 - (f) Binding costs are avoided.
 - (g) Possible combination of an index and a file.
 - (h) Preservation of rare material.
- (i) Reproduction of limited editions which are quickly out of print.
 - (j) More convenient for unpublished reports.
 - (k) More economical than reprinting.
 - (1) Permanent in use as well as in storage.
- (m) Cards and fiches are stiff enough to handle with ease, whilst each has a caption which can be read with the naked eye.

[Micro-opaque copies of this paper have been provided by Micro Methods Limited, Bradford Road, East Ardsley, Yorkshire.]

Appendix No. 1.

Comparison of Reproduction Costs

The following tables from a recent article by Mr. Edward Tober in the Publishers' weekly of 6th July, 1959, show the Microcard to be the cheapest way of reproducing extra copies at a later date where it is not possible to provide storage space for overprinting to ensure the availability of back numbers in case of later demands:

Table A: APPROXIMATE REPRODUCTION COST PER COPY

04	PAGE IS	SOE.			Letter-
Edition	Micro-film	Micro- card	Xerox	Photo- offset	press Overprint
25	1.50	.31	2.70	-	.12
50	1.50	.22	1.60	-	.12
100	1.50	.19	1.00	2.05	.12
200	1.50	.16	.70	1.20	.12
400	1.50	.15	.60	.65	.12

Table B: Approximate Reproduction Cost per Copy

-		-			Letter-
Edition	Micro- film	Micro- card	Xerox	Photo- offset	press Overprins
25	1.50	.95	10.30		.40
50	1.50	.65	5.90	meson.	.40
100	1.50	.57	3.60	6.00	.40
200	1.50	.50	2.50	3.40	.40
400	1.50	.45	2.10	2.00	.40

Table C: APPROXIMATE COMPLETE VOLUME REPRODUC-

1280 PAGES			2560 PAGES			
Edition	Micro- film per print	Micro- card per set	Edition	Micro- film per print	Micro- card per set	
Latition	per prini	8	Lanion	per print	per ser	
25	4.50	4.65	25	5.70	9.30	
50	4.30	3.25	50	5.30	6.50	
100	4.15	2.85	100	5.00	5.70	
200	4.05	2.50	200	4.90	5.00	
400	4.00	2.25	400	4.80	4.50	

^{*} Trim size $\$\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times 11 in. Costs based on quotations received in early 1959.

Appendix No. 2.

Standardization

(a) I.S.O. Proposals

TERMINOLOGY: This has been a subject of study by ISO/TC46/SCI Sub-committee on Documentary Reproduction. The following is an extract of the terms which were accepted after discussion at a meeting held in Paris in June, 1958:

USUAL FORMS OF MICROCOPIES Transparent Bases

- (1) Roll Microfilm: a roll of film containing a series of microcopies.
- (2) Strip Microfilm: a strip of film containing a short series of microcopies (occasionally one) and kept flat.
- (3) Sheet Microfilm: a transparent rectangular sheet on which is arranged a number of microcopies (occasionally one).
- (3a) Film Microfiche: a sheet of microfilm of smaller size, as used for card indexes.

Opaque Bases

(1) Roll Micro-opaque: an opaque roll containing a series of microcopies. (2) Strip Micro-opaque: an opaque strip containing a

short series of microcopies (occasionally one).

(3) Sheet Micro-opaque: an opaque rectangular sheet on which is arranged a number of microcopies (occasionally one).

(3a) Opaque Microfiche: an opaque microcopy sheet of

smaller size, as used for card indexes.

Size: According to page 13 of the publication entitled Directory of photocopying and microcopying services, published by the International Federation for Documentation, The Hague, the sizes recommended by the International Organization for Standardization, I.S.O., for microfiche are as follows:

75 \times 125 mm. (approximately 3 in. \times 5 in.)

 105×148 mm. (approximately 4 in. \times 6 in.) the tolerances being +0 to +2 mm. on the largest dimension.

(b) U.S.A. Proposals

I have received from the Microcard Corporation a leaflet entitled Information fact sheet on Micro-opaques, being a condensation of a talk by Mr. Sophar. This relates to proposed American Standard Specifications for microopaques and contains the following:

Physical Description of Micro-opaques

CARDS: 6 in. × 9 in.: READEX MICROPRINT (trade name). The cards are produced by lithography; the reduction is accomplished by microphotography. The usual format is 10 rows of 10 pages on one side of a card.

61 in. × 81 in.: MICROLEX (trade name)

The complete processing-reduction and printing-is photographic. The format is always 10 rows of 20 pages. Images are placed on both sides of the card.

3 in. × 5 in.: MICROCARD (trade name).

MICROTEXT (trade name).

ASTIA (combination of initials derived from Armed Services Technical Information Agency, who manufacture their own cards).

TAPE: is a duplicating medium which permits the reproduction of files into unitized miniature collections and allows for additions to be made easily to the record. It is economically efficient for the single duplication of a file or small dissemination programmes, although there are other special uses.

Appendix No. 3.

Selected Examples of Recent Microtext Projects

1. Microcards:

(a) The Microcard Foundation are prepared, if enough orders are forthcoming, to reprint a Microcard edition of Annalen der Physik (Poggendorff's Annalen), 1790-1944, 508 vols. (with all indices) on 6,649 cards. The prepublication price is likely to be \$1,333.00. A recent quotation for a second-hand set of the original edition is \$6,000.00.

(b) The Foundation will also Microcard Nature if

fifteen subscribers are forthcoming.

(c) The Microcard Foundation recently announced that the U.S. Council on Library Resources has provided the American Institute of Biological Sciences with a threeyear grant for the publication of Microcards of a journal to be known as Wildlife disease, this being the first journal to appear as an original publication in Microcard form, It will consist of a number of articles on Microcards. accompanied by a conventionally printed abstract of the articles. Approximately 500 copies will be printed. If successful, many other groups are expected to turn to Microcards as a means for original publication.

(d) The Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council has just sponsored a series entitled Microcard publications of primary records

in culture and personality.

(e) To make atomic information more accessible, the UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY is extending the use of microphotography. All non-secret reports prepared since 1947 will now be readily obtainable. The Authority is also making it easier to obtain reports in conventional form as they are prepared.

(f) J. S. CANNER & COMPANY INC. of Boston, Mass., now have available, in Microcard reprint form, copies of 196 periodicals and claim that their Microcard publishing programme is a continuing one in that other important

titles will be reprinted from time to time.

(g) MICRO METHODS LTD. of Wakefield, are continuing to expand their list of technical and scientific material in microform. My 1958 review gave two pages of details but interested librarians should apply direct as the number of items is now too numerous to mention in this paper, except perhaps to emphasize the developments which have been made with the reproduction of UNIVERSITY THESES from Sheffield, Leeds, Edinburgh, Wales, Brimingham, Belfast, and Dublin, in microform.

(h) It is perhaps worth repeating what I mentioned in my 1957 review, namely: that the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva are publishing on opaque Microcards all the meteorological data collected during the International Geophysical Year, 1957/58. This information in book form would mean nearly threequarters of a million pages or some 1,500 volumes, the cost of which could be up to £10,000. Compared with this figure, the price of the complete set of 18,500 Microcards

have been fixed at approximately £2,000. (i) I believe it is fairly general knowledge now that a complete set of the U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION REPORTS is now available at 20 cents per card for the whole series, or 50 cents per card for individual reports. Copies of these particular cards, however, are available for consultation at the Sheffield City Libraries. Similar sets of cards are also available at the following libraries: Acton Public Library, Birmingham Central Library, Bristol Central Library, Kingston-upon-Hull Central Library, Leeds Central Library, Liverpool Central Library, London Science Museum Library, Manchester Central Library, Newcastle upon Tyne Public Library.

(a) The Readex Microprint Corporation of New York will shortly be going to press with a Microprint edition of the complete works of ALBERT EINSTEIN. It will include all his scientific and non-scientific published work, his papers presented to American societies and other bodies, and a vast amount of fugitive material and ephemera such as press interviews, broadcasts, statements made and messages sent to meetings and gatherings throughout the world, published letters and introductions to books and pamphlets. The complete Microprim edition is priced at \$75.00 (approximately £25).

(b) BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SESSIONAL PAPERS from 1731 to 1900 comprising over 6,000 volumes, and containing over 80,000 documents, are being published in

Microprint form.

(c) The New York Times is likewise being published in

Microprint form, the cost being very much less than that of microfilm, namely: \$75 instead of \$140 per annum.

(d) UNITED NATIONS. All current and past publications of the United Nations are now available in a Microprint edition at \$250 per annum.

3. Unitized Film in 5 in. lengths (in acetate Jackets):

(a) HUMAN RELATIONS AREA FILES. Sixteen sets of H.R.A.F., claimed to be the only system of information retrieval operating in the Social Sciences in America, were established to service 16 co-operating U.S. universities. No copies were available for overseas. These files are now being filmed at the rate of 100,000 per year. The film is cut into 5 in. lengths and inserted into acetate jackets each holding up to 24 pages of file material. These jackets are 3 in. x 5 in. for easy storage in conventional file drawers and having a paper strip along the top edge carrying the appropriate category and file numbers. To date, 11 million file slips have been produced for each copy of the area files, a total of about 3,000 sources (or some 300,000 book pages) having been processed to produce these slips. Subscriptions are only accepted on the basis of a 5-years' contract. The annual fee of \$750 (approximately £250) entitles members to receive 100,000 file pages of microfilm jacketed in acetate cards, per year. One reader is supplied free of charge to each subscriber. If 24 pages are produced in each acetate jacket (which may be considered as an alternative to a Microcard), then the cost per jacket of 24 pages is 1s. 21d., compared with the standard Microcard cost figure of approximately 20 cents (1s. 5d.).

These unitized microfilm records are available from University Microfilms Inc., there being a branch in this country at 67 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

(b) U.S. CHEMICAL PATENTS are also available from University Microfilms Inc., by virtue of a recent agreement with Information for Industry, Inc. These are in the form of unitized film in 3 in. \times 5 in. acetate jackets, the subscription price being \$450.00 per annum. It is estimated that the price of these copies per U.S. Patent works out at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents $(6\frac{1}{2}d.)$ each for unitized film in jackets. These microfilmed patents take up very little space. Based on 24,000 pages, about 3,000 jackets are supplied annually. The jackets stack about 30 to the inch and can be stored in any 3 in. \times 5 in. file.

4. Microfiches:

The International Documentation Centre in Stockholm has now copied a complete set of volumes of Monumenta Germaniae Historica on microfiche. This includes octavo, quarto, and folio series, the price being \$1100.00 or approximately £400. This price includes separate catalogue cards. Separate series or volumes are available for those wishing to complete an existing collection. Mr. E. P. Danger of 25 Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4., is now the English representative of this Swedish organization, and is prepared to accept orders on their behalf.

Disco at on Government Publications

The Library Association recently asked the Treasury for extensions to the present system under which public and university libraries are allowed a 50 · er cent discount on all publications of H.M. Stauionery Office. The Association urged first that the discount should be extended to libraries in Technical Colleges and Teacher Training Colleges. The Association also asked that the discount should apply not only to Stationery Office publications but to all publications issued by Government Departments under their own name, and by other Government controlled bodies or public corporations which

Admiralty Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Air Ministry Air Ministry (Met. Office) Ministry of Aviation Central Office of Information **Charity Commission** Civil Service Commission Crown Estate Commissioners Customs and Excise Ministry of Education General Register Office Ministry of Health Home Office Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inland Revenue Ministry of Labour and National Service H.M. Land Registry Patent Office

received the major part of their incomes from the central Government.

The Treasury have refused to extend the concession to Technical and Teacher Training Colleges mainly on the ground that Government grants are already made in respect of these establishments. They have, however, agreed to a limited expansion of the kind of publications on which discount can be claimed by public and university libraries. Where a publication is issued in the name of a Government Department but is financed by the Stationery Office and not by the Department itself, the discount of 50 per cent will be allowed.

The Departments named below have publications on sale of which the cost is borne by the Stationery Office. Librarians ordering Departmental publications from them should therefore enquire whether the publication is financed by the Stationery Office and claim the discount if it is.

General Post Office Ministry of Power Public Record Office Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Board of Trade Ministry of Transport Ministry of Transport, Mercantile Marine Department H.M. Treasury War Office Ministry of Works Museums Scotland Department of Agriculture for Scotland Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh Scottish Education Department

National Library of Scotland

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL LITERATURE IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

John L. Thornton, A.L.A.

Librarian, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College

RECENT discussions on the foundation of a National Lending Library for Science and Technology have led to renewed consideration of the formation of a National Library of Medicine. This is not a new topic. Medical librarians have derived much benefit from the service provided by the National Library of Medicine at Washington, originally the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, which has become one of the largest medical libraries in the world. Its Index-Catalogue, Current list of medical literature, and bibliographies based on a monumental collection, and its world-wide lending service, have been the envy of all interested in medical literature. We rely so much on these services, yet contribute so little as a nation to medical bibliography.

Sir John Y. W. Macalister (1856-1925) (1) once dreamed of a medical library in this country that would serve medical men throughout the world. It remains a dream, when it could become a reality with government assistance, increased coperation between existing libraries, and comparatively little extra financial expenditure than

is envisaged in the near future.

When the idea of a National Lending Library for Science and Technology was first brought to the attention of a sub-committee of the Library Association, it was suggested that clinical medicine should be included among the subjects collected. The pre-clinical sciences were already to be represented, and it was pointed out that the division between the two was difficult to define, and that the coverage of clinical medicine appeared to be a logical step. A memorandum prepared by the Medical Section was appended to that submitted by the Library Association, and also separately printed (2). This pressed for the establishment of a separate National Library of

Medicine as an alternative to the above suggestion, pointing out that the new National Library might well be based on an existing large medical library, possibly the Royal Society of Medicine. Apparently these matters are still under consideration by D.S.I.R.; meanwhile an examination of the present distribution of medical literature should prove useful. The figures used are taken from the *Directory of medical libraries*, published in 1957 (3).

The largest medical centre in Great Britain is, of course, London. There we have some of the largest medical libraries, and a large number of smaller collections. The British Museum Library houses a very extensive collection of medical items, both printed and manuscript, but this has not been fully exploited, and we shall return to this later. The Royal Society of Medicine (270,000 volumes), the Wellcome Historical Medical Library (250,000), the Royal College of Surgeons of England (120,000), the British Medical Association (75,000), the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (38,000) and the Royal College of Physicians (30,000), between them contain 783,000 volumes. Of these, the Royal Society of Medicine and the British Medical Association are private societies, relying upon subscriptions from members for their upkeep, and thus do not make their books generally available for inter-library lending. The Wellcome Historical Medical Library and the Royal College of Physicians Library contain mainly historical collections.

The twelve London medical schools affiliated to the University of London contain collections ranging from about 6,000 volumes to 25,000 volumes, and their stocks, together with that of the Thane Library devoted to the medical

sciences at University College, total over 170,000 volumes. The figures for the medical school libraries do not always take into account the collections housed in departmental libraries over which the school librarian may have no control. The medical school libraries cater mainly for undergraduate students, but they also owe an obligation to the teaching staffs. These must keep themselves up to date, and also conduct research. They are handicapped by the fact that the medical school libraries cannot hope to maintain adequate stocks on anatomy, biology, biochemistry, physics, physiology, pharmacology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynaecology, radiology and the numerous other branches of medicine. A comprehensive collection would involve the provision in each of the medical schools of libraries as large as the Royal Society of Medicine and the Science Library combined. The senior clinicians generally belong to the Royal Society of Medicine and/or the British Medical Association, but the pre-clinical teaching staff find it extremely difficult to acquire all the necessary literature. The University of London Library can be used by all members of the University, and the specialist societies maintain valuable collections, but having to visit these libraries or borrow by post are both inconvenient and expensive for busy research workers who are also engaged in teaching. In addition to these readers, medical auxilliaries and technicians require access to technical and scientific literature. This aspect has been considered elsewhere, and affects auxiliaries in hospitals and research institutes throughout the country (4, 5).

There are numerous postgraduate medical institutes of the University of London, including the Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith (10,000), the Institute of Psychiatry (10,500), the Institute of Cancer Research (8,000), and others devoted to cardiology, child health, dermatology, diseases of the chest, laryngology, neurology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics and urology. The stocks of the institutes total 51,000. and they are very specialized collections, mainly serving the staffs of the respective institutes. A joint catalogue of the holdings of current periodicals in the London medical schools and institutes was prepared in 1957 (6), and forms the basis for interlibrary lending, much of it unofficial. This joint catalogue includes the medical holding of the University of London.

Other medical collections in London include the libraries of the British Council (4,000), the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine (8,500), the Medical Research Council (21,150), the Medical Society of London, which is almost entirely historical (30,000), the Ministry of Health (60,000), the Pharmaceutical Society (29,000), the Royal Army Medical Corps (10,000), the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (2,600), the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health (26,000), and the medical collection formed, since 1949, at St. Marylebone Public Library (5,000). These total 196.250 volumes.

Provincial medical schools make more provision for staff, and sometimes for local practitioners, in the absence of larger medical libraries such as we find in London. They must be more self-supporting, and are usually maintained as sections of university libraries. Here again we encounter departmental libraries, but the medical stocks at Birmingham (40,000), Bristol (38,000), Leeds (30,000), Liverpool (25,000), Manchester (100,000), Newcastle (King's College) (31,000), Sheffield (20,000), the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff (11,500), Aberdeen (40,000), Edinburgh (46,100), and St. Andrews (15,600), total 397,200. This figure excludes Glasgow, for which there are no separate figures; also Oxford and Cambridge, where there are numerous libraries run departmentally. We must also take into consideration the following collections in the appropriate towns: Liverpool Medical Institution (32,000), Radcliffe Science Library, Oxford, containing an unestimated number of medical items; and the Reading Pathological Society (4,423).

In addition to the medical school libraries in Scotland, we find the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (200,000), the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (20,000), and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (120,000), totalling 340,000.

In the Republic of Ireland the main medical collections exist in the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Dublin (no figures), the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin (30,000), and University College, Dublin (10,000). In Northern Ireland we have Queen's University Medical Library, Belfast (16,000).

It will be appreciated that there are numerous smaller medical collections in public libraries, hospitals, colleges, and research institutes. Pharmaceutical firms also house collections amounting to about 58,000 volumes, but of these a large proportion is accounted for by Boots Pure Drug Co. at Nottingham (25,000), Organon Laboratories Ltd. (9,000), and I.C.I. Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Cheshire (8,500). Seven others account for the remainder of the above total.

A section of the Directory of medical libraries lists hospitals, societies and institutions housing libraries too small to note with the main entries. Many of these have been formed in recent years. and are small and inadequate; but hospital staffs are entitled to an adequate library service as provided for under the National Health Service Act. There remain hundreds of hospitals with no medical library facilities whatsoever; none can hope to supply or obtain every item required by its staff, but there should be some central source from which medical literature could be made freely available. The larger medical societies cannot co-operate for obvious reasons; they depend on subscriptions for their upkeep. Demands on medical school libraries are out of all proportion to the funds and space available. Newly founded libraries cannot hope to cope with requests for back issues of journals. Requests to the National Central Library often involve lengthy periods before the requisite volume is in the hand of the reader. Furthermore, few medical libraries can lend outsiders the latest edition of a textbook, work of reference, or recently published issues of a periodical, and these are the items commonly requested.

Information on some functions of the projected National Lending Library for Science and Technology was given by D. J. Urquhart (7), and there has been much correspondence and discussion regarding the subject. The Library is to be situated at Thorp Arch, near Boston Spa, Yorks, where it hopes to begin operating in 1961. Despite the fact that the Library Association was requested to give advice on the subject, and set up a sub-committee to consider the matter, it has become apparent that little notice is being taken of its suggestions. A Memorandum (8) making certain important proposals was approved by the Council and submitted to the bodies concerned. It strongly urged that the professional staff, from the Director downwards, should be Chartered Librarians, but D.S.I.R. apparently insists that library qualifications are of subsidiary importance to scientific qualifications and language ability. A deputation from the Library Association was received by Sir Harry Melville and senior officers of the Department, and a further Memorandum (9) was prepared. D.S.I.R. also formed a Consultative Committee for the National Lending Library, but despite the fact that the Library Association requested adequate representation on any advisory council formed, no member of the Library Association Council was appointed, nor was the Association asked to nominate a member. Only one member of the Consultative Committee is a Fellow of the Library Association, three others are librarians and most of the remainder appear to be scientists (10).

As previously mentioned, appended to the Library Association's original Memorandum was one compiled by the Medical Section specifically relating to the coverage of medical literature. This suggested that if the National Lending Library does not cover clinical medicine, the formation of a National Library of Medicine should be urgently considered, either de novo, or based on an existing medical library such as the Royal Society of Medicine. It is obvious that this will require careful consideration, and in view of developments in connection with the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, we are entitled to pose a question. Since it is considered necessary in a scientific library to staff it with chemists, physicists, botanists and zoologists, if clinical medicine is included, will it be staffed with physicians, surgeons, obstetricians, gynaecologists and paediatricians? We fervently hope that if a separate National Library of Medicine is formed, it will be directed by a medical librarian with an extensive knowledge of medical literature, and with a staff of chartered librarians. We do not anticipate qualified medical men clamouring for these library posts, but if we must have them, we anticipate securing anatomists, physiologists, biochemists and representatives of all the other specialities to deal with their respective literature. Medical librarians have served as heads of extensive libraries for many years, and have given complete satisfaction. They have library committees which can assist as necessary, but a degree in any subject is no substitute for extensive practical experience with the literature. It is obviously a valuable additional qualification to professional library training. Medical librarians can select books and periodicals, compile bibliographies, abstract, and even translate, although this latter should not be considered as a part of a librarian's duties. By all means let us have specialist information officers and translators if necessary, but not acting librarians.

If it is found necessary to provide a separate National Library of Medicine, and it proves impractical to base it on an existing medical library, why could not the medical collections in the British Museum Library be utilized for this purpose? The Museum has plans for rebuilding in the near future, and might be encouraged to initiate the programme by erecting a National Library of Medicine to house its medical collections, both printed and manuscript. These we know to be rich, but they have never been fully

exploited. Lost in a gigantic general collection, they can be little used, while medical research workers and historians are in dire need of these items. Despite the figures given earlier in this article, there are not enough medical books and periodicals in London to serve its population of medical men and students. A National Lending Library of Medicine need not bury itself in Yorkshire, but might well be part of the British Museum, adjacent to the medical centre of the metropolis. It could act as a centre for interlibrary loans not only for medical libraries, but for any library requiring medical literature. Why restrict the number of borrowing libraries by making rules that only libraries taking a certain number of periodicals may borrow, when the needs of a house physician in a small provincial hospital with no library will be more pressing than those of a consultant in a London teaching hospital having access to several other medical libraries?

Should it not be possible to lend items from the British Museum, these could be used for photocopying, and duplicates acquired for lending. This would ensure one copy being always available for reference. The possibility of combining the medical resources of the British Museum and of the Royal Society of Medicine to form a National Library of Medicine might also be investigated. This arrangement could solve many problems, and give this country a really comprehensive collection of medical literature such as the United States has enjoyed, and shared with the world, for over a century.

[Submitted for publication, January, 1960]

- (1) MacAlister, Sir John Young Walker. "The Osler Library." Contributions to medical and biological research dedicated to Sir William Osler, [etc.], Vol. 1, New York, 1919, pp. 111-121; also in Thornton, John L. A mirror for librarians, [etc.], 1948, pp. 149-162.
- (2) A National Library of Medicine. "Library Association's views. Medical Section's Memorandum." Brit. Med. J., 1958, I, pp. 824-825.
- (3) Directory of medical libraries in the British Isles. Compiled by a sub-committee of the Medical Section of the Library Association, 1957.
- (4) Thornton, John L. "Borrowing medical literature." Gaz. Inst. Med. Lab. Technol., 5, 1959, Suppl.
- (5) Thornton, John L. "The availability of medical literature." Lib. World, 59, 1957-1958, pp. 146-147.
- (6) List of current medical periodicals taken by the London medical schools and institutes and the University of London, 1957. (Duplicated.)
- (7) Urguhart, D. J. "Some functions of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology." Lib. Assn. Rec., 59, 1957, pp. 203-206.
 (8) National Lending Library for Science and Tech-
- nology. Lib. Assn. Rec., 59, 1957, pp. 407-408. (9) Liaison, November, 1959, p. 96; see also pp. 93-94.
- (10) Liaison, December, 1959, pp. 105, 106.

University and Research Section

Training Colleges and Institutes of Education Sub-Section

At a meeting held on Thursday, 5th January, 1961, at Chaucer House, the following Provisional Committee was nominated to draft the Constitution for the above Sub-Section:

- Chairman: G. Gomm, M.A., F.L.A., University of Birmingham, Institute of Education.
- Deputy Chairman: S. Tillyard, M.A., A.L.A., Chester Training College.
- Hon. Secretary: Mrs. O. Stokes, F.L.A., University of London, Institute of Education.
- Hon. Treasurer: I. R. Davies, B.A., Manchester Training College.
- Members: E. J. Haywood, A.L.A., Shoreditch Training College; Miss J. Lee-White, B.A., F.L.A., Rolle College; Miss K. R. Matheson, B.A., F.L.A., University of Reading Institute of Education; Miss D. Weller, Bishop Otter College.

Further details of the Sub-Section will be announced later.

Local Education Authority Awards

Chief Librarians whose assistants are refused awards to enable them to attend library schools should inform the Education Officer of the Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1. Copies of all relevant documents relating to any case of refusal should be sent in with the report.

SUBJECT BOOKLISTS RECENTLY ISSUED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

NOVEMBER, 1960-JANUARY, 1961

One world. 12 p. Camberwell P.L.

A select list of books on textiles. Book List No. 28. 5 p. Carlisle P.L.

A select list of books for Christmas. Book List No. 29. 7 p. Carlisle P.L.

A select list of books on South America. Book List No. 30. 6 p. Carlisle P.L.

Some recent additions on education. Gateshead P.L. The American: a select booklist. 11 p. Islington P.L. Natural history. 5 p. Leamington P.L

Hire purchase: a reading list . . . 2 p. Newcastle P.L. Youth leadership. 5 p. Newcastle P.L.

The Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Book List No. 23, 19 p. Surrey Co.L.

REORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Final Plan

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, in July, 1960, reported in full proposals for the reorganization of the Library Association which had been accepted by the Council in broad principle. These proposals were sent to all Branches, Sections and organizations representing Institutional Members for their comments.

Nearly all the bodies consulted made comments which, with very few exceptions, accepted the general principles of the reorganization scheme and proposed only changes in points of detail.

These comments were carefully considered by the Executive Committee and in the light of them certain amendments to the original scheme for reorganization were proposed to and adopted by the Council in January, 1961. Amendments to the Charter and Byelaws are now being drafted and these will be submitted to the Members at the Annual General Meeting at Hastings in September.

The following is an outline of the plan for reorganization which the Council adopted in January, 1961.

Voting Rights of Members

The Council were much influenced by evidence that in the university and special libraries in particular there are still many librarians who do not at present look to the Library Association as their professional organization. The Council have accepted the principle that the Association should be truly representative of all sections of the profession and they consider that there would be a better chance of achieving this objective if the restriction of voting rights to Chartered Librarians does not take effect for a period of five years. It is hoped that during this time it will be possible to recruit to the Association many of those librarians who are still outside it.

The Council therefore decided that:

(a) In the case of personal members only, the restriction upon voting rights should not apply until a date five years after the introduction of new Byelaws. On the assumption that new Byelaws take effect in January, 1962, the right to vote would, from January, 1967, be restricted to:

(i) All Chartered Librarians;

and

(ii) All those who were Personal Members of the Association on 31st December, 1966, whether professionally qualified or not.

- (b) The restriction upon the right to vote should apply only to voting at General Meetings and at national elections to the Council (including the election of Branch Councillors). All members of the Association would retain the right to vote in their Branches (except at elections of national Councillors), and in their Groups.
- (c) Candidates for election to Council should be persons entitled to vote in the election.

Institutional Members

The aim of the Council ultimately to restrict voting rights within the Association to professional librarians was discussed in December, 1960, at a friendly meeting with the A.M.C., the C.C.A., the M.B.S.J.C. and the U.D.C.A. The four local authority associations said that they would welcome this change in the Association's constitution and expressed the hope that they and the Library Association would continue to co-operate in library matters. They also asked that the Association should continue to provide a conference open to the representatives of local authorities and this the Association's representatives undertook to do.

Support from the local authority associations in Scotland and Northern Ireland was not unanimous but as it was clear that the overwhelming majority of local authorities in the United Kingdom, through their associations, were in favour of the Library Association's proposals, the Council decided to proceed with them.

The final proposal of the Council is therefore that Institutional Members should henceforward be known as Affiliated Members and that their representatives should not have the right to vote at General Meetings of the Association or at elections of the national Council.

Conferences

The Council decided that the conferences of the Association should henceforward be of two kinds:

- (a) An annual conference open only to members possessing full voting rights. This should last two days and the programme should include the Annual General Meeting and papers and discussions on matters of interest to librarians of all kinds;
- (b) Specialist conferences organized by the Groups for their members. The Public Libraries Committee would undertake to organize an annual conference on public library matters which would be open to the representatives of local authorities and to public librarians.

The Council

The original proposals for the constitution of the new Council were finally adopted subject to one amendment, viz., an increase in the representation of the A.A.L. from two Councillors to five. The other Sections will no longer have the right to direct representation on the Council and the composition of the Council will accordingly be as follows:

President

Immediate Past President

Honorary Treasurer

Certain Past Presidents (as now)

- 3 Vice Presidents
- 9 London Councillors
- 15 Country Councillors
- 11 Branch Councillors
- 6 members elected by special librarians
- 6 members elected by national, university, medical and college librarians
- 5 members appointed by the A.A.L.

Standing Committees

A number of amendments were made to the July, 1960, plan for the composition of various Committees in the light of suggestions received from the Branches and Sections. The most important change here was the decision to bring to an end the life of the Register and Examinations Executive Committee. In the light of experience it seemed clear to the Council that the device of establishing a separate committee to exercise final powers in the matter of examinations and the Register is artificial and unnecessary. It was felt that these functions could quite properly be entrusted to the Council which is

responsible in all other respects for the government of the Association.

The Council accordingly propose that the following should be the only Standing Committees of the Council:

Executive

Education

Library Research

Publications

Public Libraries

Special Libraries

National and University (including Medical and College) Libraries

The Honorary Officers

The offices of Honorary Secretary and Honorary Legal Adviser will be abolished and the following will be designated as the Honorary Officers of the Association:

President elected by the members

Chairman of the Executive | elected | by the | Chairman of Council | Council

Sections

Interests within the profession will henceforward, subject to the approval of the Council, be represented by Groups, instead of by Sections. The existing method of financing Sections will continue to apply to the Groups. They will receive a capitation payment from the Association. Every member of the Association will have the right to belong to two Groups without payment and membership of additional Groups will be available on payment of a subscription.

Branches

The Council accept that in the case of some Branches the original proposal for securing adequate representation for university and special librarians on the Branch Committees may not be practicable, at least for the present. Branches will therefore be asked:

- To reserve 20 per cent of the places on their Branch Committees for special librarians and university, etc., librarians;
- (ii) To set up three-sub-committees for public, special and university, etc., librarians;
- (iii) To report to Council if either of these proposals is not practicable.

Finance

The financial procedure laid down in Byelaw C.3 will be simplified as originally proposed to bring it into line with modern practice, and the office of Honorary Auditor will be abolished.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Examinations, Summer, 1961

Prospective candidates are reminded that entries for the summer examinations must reach the L.A. Office by 31st March, after which no entries will be accepted. Full details were published in the February issue of the RECORD, and candidates must make sure that their entries comply with the regulations set out in the 1961 Students' handbook or Syllabus of examinations, and the instructions on the application forms.

Dates of posting Examination Results, Winter 1960

The dates of posting the examination results for Winter, 1960, were as follows:

First Professional Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on Friday, January 13th, 1961.

Registration Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on Thursday, January, 26th, 1961.

Final Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on Tuesday, January 31st, 1961.

Register of Chartered Librarians

At the January, 1961, Council meeting, 2 Fellows and 20 Associates were elected to the Register, as follows:

Fellows: A. Maltby (1958), Liverpool P.L.; Miss D. N. Pearce (1960), Lancs. Co.L.

Associates: Mrs. M. E. Bennett, B.A. (1956), J. E.

Associates: Mrs. M. E. Bennett, B.A. (1956), J. E. Downward, Horticultural Photographs; Mr. A. Blamire, M.A. (1959), Leeds University; Mr. R. A. Christophers, B.A. (1960), London University; Miss D. J. Clarke (1958), Broadcasting House, B.B.C.; Miss B. R. Couper (1960), Edinburgh P.L.; Miss H. C. Ferrand, M.A. (1960), Leeds Univ. L.; Miss B. Fletcher, B.A. (1939), formerly National Library of Wales; Mr. D. Good (1960), Preston P.L.; Mr. W. Grenville (1959), Notts Co.; L. Mrs. A. Hanford (1959), Associated Rediffusion; Mrs. M. H. Hawthorn (1960), Stockport P.L.; Mrs. H. J. Khambatta, B.A. (1960), A.W.R.E., Aldermaston; Miss F. K. Nattee (1958), Hawker-Siddeley; Miss J. Parker (1958), St. Crispin Hospital; Miss J. E. Price (1957), Copper Development Assoc. L.; Mrs. M. J. Ramsden, B.A. (1959), Gillingham P.L.; Miss H. M. Shore, B.A. (1958), Carshalton P.L.; Miss A. G. Theakstone (1958), Lancs. Co.L.; Miss A. Wilkinson (1960), Lancs. Co.L.

(The figures in brackets indicate the year in which the member completed the examination appropriate to the category in which he is applying for election.)

At the same meeting 8 Associates were reinstated on the Register.

Three Fellows and 6 Associates were removed from the Register through resignation or decease;

Fellows: Mr. J. L. Douthwaite; Mrs. P. M. Sutton and Mr. G. F. Vale.

Associates: Mrs. P. Bailey; Mrs. S. A. B. Clarke; Miss M. W. McIntyre; Mrs. M. Mercer; Mr. A. Smith and Mr. R. T. Squires.

Investiture of President

At the Council meeting on 27th January, when Sir Charles Snow was invested as President for 1961. Mr. B. S. Page the retiring President said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, our new President is a man of wide and varied experience, an experience which his creative gifts as a writer have turned to the advantage of us all. He was educated first at a modern and then at an ancient university. He became a Fellow of his Cambridge College and as a scientist in the Cavendish Laboratory had what he himself has described as 'a ring-side view of one of the most wonderful creative periods in all physics'. These were the heroic years of Rutherford and his younger associates. Later he exchanged teaching and research for administration, and as a Civil Service Commissioner he was concerned with the placing of scientists in the government service. 'My colleagues and I', again I quote, 'my colleagues and I interviewed between 30,000 and 40,000'.

Simultaneously he was making himself a very high reputation as a novelist, especially in connection with the Lewis Eliot sequence. Some of us who are glad for the novel to reflect our own personal preoccupations have taken particular pleasure in those items in the sequence which deal so admirably, so excitingly, with academic life. Recently he has studied the place of science in education, in the cultural climate and in national and global politics and economics, and his Rede Lecture on the Two Cultures has been recognized as an outstanding tract for the times.

We are indeed most fortunate to have at this critical time a President who spans both cultures and who will most certainly understand that the library can play an important part in making the citizen and the scholar and student aware of the urgent necessity of bringing the two cultures within speaking distance of each other. A scientist who is also a creative writer and an active and intrepid thinker—the Association could have made no better choice and we are, I am sure, most grateful to Sir Charles Snow for accepting the invitation to be our President. I wish him on behalf of us all a very happy year of office and I have much pleasure in investing him with the Presidential Badge."

The President, Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.L., then took the chair, and said:

"Mr. Page, ladies and gentlemen. It is a great treat for me to be wearing this somewhat unaccustomed decoration. And I am most grateful to you for the opportunity of doing so. I have a very soft spot, an especially soft spot for librarians, and I hope that some librarians have a moderately soft spot for writers. It does seem to me, you know, that our interests do run somewhat hand in hand, and if writers gave up writing, in the long run, in the very long run, your job would be, shall I say, somewhat diminished. And on the other hand, you do an enormous amount for writers and they are extremely stupid if they do not recognize this. We all know, at least those of us who have any glimmers of a sense of reality, that particularly in the early stages of a writer's career he is helped invisibly by librarians all over the country because the first thing a writer has got to do is to get read. It is prosaic but that is important, and I know in my own experience how much I was helped in this process by librarians mentioning books, talking, being, so to speak, invisible friends, for quite a long time, and oddly enough I think this is one of the strengths of the English literary situation, that with the possible exception of the Scandinavians, I think our librarians are far more devoted to this particular task. That is my impression of them. I do not know the Slavonic countries well enough, but I think it is true that, certainly in the Western world, our librarians help writers more than any that I know. So, as I say, there is a common interest between writers and librarians which I hope we do not easily forget.

I would like to make one other comment of a rather different kind, although in fact there is a connection. I am very impressed at a time, and at a stage of society when we want everything which binds people together, how much good libraries can do in big urban communities. At a time when there are no obvious centres for people to collect in a secular society, where the church has no longer that function, or not very often that function, libraries seem to me, in the boroughs that I know once I came to live in London, to have done an immensely valuable and much underestimated social service in standing there for people to go to, often to meet, sometimes to hear people lecture, and what not. This seems to me a service which probably should be developed, which certainly should be continued, and which is doing quite a lot to keep the community sweet and healthy.

Well, as I say, I am very proud to be in this office. I ought to warn you that I shall be away from England for a good deal of the year. I happen by a very peculiar set of circumstances to have got modestly notorious in America and Russia at the same time. And this dual honeymoon, or this bigamous honeymoon, is not going on for very long. I think that is a fair bet. But while it goes on, it seems to me a public duty to try and talk sense from one to the other and from the other to the one because, if both will listen to somebody, it is a bit of a help. Hence I shall have to be in America and Russia for about five months of this year. I shall be in Edinburgh for the meeting in September. that I have kept clear, and I will do all I can to help the Association in the rather feeble ways I can help it. But in any case I shall always be there and in the case of an emergency I shall pull anything out of the bag that is in my personal bag.

Thank you so much for having me."

The Harmony and Progress Toast to the health of the President and to the Harmony and Progress of the Library Association was honoured in the terms set out by the Founder.

Mr. Hutchings moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Page as follows:

"It is my pleasant duty to thank Mr. Page for what he has done for us during the past 12 months. This gives me rather unusual pleasure because, as you know, he and I, as it were, share the library honours of Leeds. I assure you we share them without dispute and in harmony, and that, I am sure, has very little to do with me and a great deal to do with Mr. Page. Indeed in Yorkshire it can truthfully be said that we did know that he would be a success as the public figure of the Library Association because we knew that he had been extraordinarily good in the home. One of the things that impresses me so deeply about him is his modesty. It is quite an endearing trait—the modesty, I think, which is the meekness that inherits the earth. One of the marks of the scholar. Until a scholar gets into the right relationship with his subject

he quite obviously does not begin to be a scholar. This modesty of his is something which we have all encountered. It is the quality which persuades us that when he says something in a committee he is sincere: he means what he says and we ought to take notice of it. Would that the same thing could be said for many more of us.

Added to his modesty is this charming quality of courtesy. Not the courtesy which is something done for the sake of appearance, but the courtesy which makes possible the understanding communication between men, the rational communication between men. He is slow ever to give affront, he is quick to help, he can be firm in decision, and Mr. President, I cannot help thinking that if the unlikely event ever occurred whereby I should find myself with Mr. Page involved in the election of a Master of a College, I should never hesitate myself to follow Mr. Page and not the other fellow. He has eaten many dinners on our behalf without, I am pleased to say, any undue consequences to his digestive processes. He has been to Branch and Section Conferences and experienced. I gather, enough hot air to last him for quite a long time. He has been to the opening of many libraries; he has been on delegations.

I like to remember him on two occasions. The one was the occasion when he held a Press Conference to develop the attack on the Herbert Bill. There were a large number of pressmen there and we knew a considerable number of them were hostile. That the atmosphere lost its heat before we started, was unquestionably due to the way the President introduced the whole matter. He was friendly, he was easy and, as you know one of his great characteristics, everybody could hear him. So it began, as it were, in the right way. But I am sure the fact that a number of newspaper people left the room with views changed in our favour was due to the fact that they were affected very much by the atmosphere which he created.

Another gentle and sweet recollection is when we went to the A.M.C. Headquarters over our proposed new constitution and met the various representatives of the several local authority organizations. He, and dare I say I, sat quiet throughout the proceedings and they went very beautifully. It was all reasonableness and light. What impressed me was that when it was over, he expressed our thanks to those who had received us and he did it in such a way that the feeling of reasonableness and light I am sure is something which will continue because it was, as it were, sealed by his words.

But his great gift to us, and one I think which we all acknowledge in him, is that he brings and has brought to the Library Association a realization that there can be a unity among librarians in the midst of their various kinds of activity. This is something which he holds dear. Dare I tell him that in my opinion during this year of offige he has done more to advance that cause than any other single person, and I am so delighted, if I may add, that he is to be Chairman of Council. May this thing go on because in it lies, I think, the future of this Association and its strength and influence. He has done great credit to us. In doing so he has done himself great credit to us. In doing so he has done himself great credit

Let us express to him our gratitude and in doing so remember that gratitude now is none the worse for being a continuing gratitude which will spread into the future. Mr. Page, we are most grateful to you and I want now to pin on your lapel the Past President's Badge."

The motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Page thanked Mr. Hutchings and the Council.

Special Library Notes

Aslib Cranfield Project

N my December notes I mentioned the Aslib Cranfield Project, which was the subject of one of the sessions at the Brighton conference and the purpose of which was to determine the comparative efficiency of four indexing systems-U.D.C., Facet, Uniterm, and Alphabetical Subject Headings. Those interested can now read Report on the first stage of an investigation into the comparative efficiency of indexing systems and Interim report on the test programme of an investigation into the comparative efficiency of indexing systems by Cyril W. Cleverdon, both obtainable from Mr. Cleverdon, College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, at 10s. and 8s. 6d. respectively. The first report gives a detailed account of the organization of the project and the problems encountered, together with several examples of the documents indexed and the schedules and headings used. The test programme is still incomplete and the clerical analysis of the results is not yet finished, but the Interim report gives some interesting information concerning the efficiency of the four indexing systems as used in the Project. Delegates to the Brighton conference and readers of my December notes will already know that U.D.C. was found to be less inefficient than many people had supposed. The facet scheme did not come up to expectations, for which the chain index and single order approach are blamed, but one hopes that this will not be looked upon as a final condemnation of facet systems in general. Much, of course, depends upon the scheme being used and on the method of application; some classification theorists have not yet learned that different libraries do need to use classification schedules in different ways. The Uniterm system, not surprisingly, proved relatively simple to use.

Binding

C. W. Hanson's Time taken by special libraries to get material bound (obtainable from Aslib), analyses information supplied by 73 libraries. Fifteen cases were reported of binding being returned in under 30 days and 18 cases of more than four months being required—what patient readers some libraries must have! There are indications that binding services could be improved if libraries sent small batches and sent a greater proportion during autumn and winter.

New Buildings

Special libraries so often have to fight for space that it is a particular pleasure to report the opening of two new buildings, the new main library and documentation section of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell (reported in the February RECORD), and the new premises of the English Electric Company's Whetstone library.

Lists of Periodical Holdings

Regional pride, if only by adoption, makes me give a special welcome to the Union list of current commercial and technical periodicals in the North and East Midlands, edited by D. W. Bromley and D. E. Clarke for the North Midlands Group of the Reference, Special and Information Section of the Library Association. This most useful tool, which should do much to relieve pressure at the East Midlands Regional Library System, records the holdings of most libraries in the counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire, and covers such subject fields as commerce, economics, science, technology, industrial art, medicine, agriculture, architecture and building. Arrangement is not according to the World list, which is perhaps a pity, but is nevertheless sensible enough. For example, periodicals which include the names of a society or institution in their title are entered under the name of the organization. Adequate references are provided from alternative forms of entry in all cases. It is planned to keep the list up-to-date by publication of regular supplements. Enquiries for copies should be addressed to Mr. D. W. Bromley, Commercial and Technical Library, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. The price of the list is 12s. 6d.

Periodicals in the Chemical Society Library is arranged alphabetically by the title as it appears on the title-page. There are 45 pages of titles and approximately 35 titles per page, so some quick mental arithmetic tells me that about 1,500 titles are listed. The list is obtainable from The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, price 5s.

New Periodicals

It is good to see that the Library Association proposes extending its activities in the field of periodical indexing and one hopes that *British technology index: a cumulative index to British technical periodicals* will be well supported. If sufficient support is forthcoming, the index will probably begin publication in January 1962 at £15 15s. per annum. It will be arranged alphabetically by subjects and will be published monthly, with a cumulated annual volume.

The American Chemical Society has commenced publication of *Journal of chemical documentation* at \$10 per annum (£3 15s.). It is expected to appear twice yearly and the intention is to to cover all aspects of chemical documentation.

Nuclear engineering abstracts, vol. 1, no. 1, of which appeared in July, 1960, is published quarterly by Silver End Documentary Publications Ltd., 9-11 Tottenham Street, London, W.1, at £6 6s. per annum. It is intended for engineers engaged in nuclear work, scientists employing nuclear instruments or machines, manufacturers and operators of nuclear plants, and industrialists interested in the field of nuclear engineering. The first issue included abstracts of more than 200 articles from 90 journals.

Iliffe, publishers of British plastics, are now publishing International plastics engineering, devoted entirely to the engineering aspect of the plastics industry and aimed at the manufacturer and user of plastics machinery. The journal is published monthly, from February, 1961, and the annual subscription is £2 10s. or £1 8s. for subscribers to British plastics.

A new newspaper for the specialist is *Electronics weekly*, published every Wednesday by Heywood at 4d. per issue. It includes notes and news in all fields of electronics, a section entitled "patent pointers", details of new products, company news, and, perhaps most important of all, if my knowledge of scientists is typical, "situations vacant".

Building

Documentation of building science literature is the title of the proceedings of a program conducted as part of the 1959 Fall conference of the United States Building Research Institute (Publication 791 of The National Academy of Sciences, price \$2). Three papers are included—"The need for better access to building science literature", by G. H. Beyer; "Systems for cataloguing and retrieval of information", by M. Taube, E. Miller and A. Kreithen, and "A practical system for documenting building research", by E. Wall—with a discussion.

Canadian building abstracts commenced publication in June, 1960, the abstracts beginning with the January, 1959 issue of the journals covered. Published by the Division of Building Research of the National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa 2, the work is printed in English and French and the abstracts have been assembled in a very cunning manner so that they can be mounted on cards if required. It is arranged by

U.D.C. with a broad subject index and a brief synopsis of the appropriate sections of the classification. The printing of the headings in bold type would improve the appearance of the publication. Incidentally, how pleasant to find that comments are *genuinely* requested and promptly acknowledged.

Patents

The Derwent patents abstracts catalogue (Derwent Information Service, Rochdale House, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.1) is very useful, including as it does brief notes on patent procedure in the various countries covered by their service and an account at greater length of Russian patent law and procedure. Patent reports are published for Britain, the Commonwealth, Belgium, Germany and Russia, and in the following subject fields: fine chemicals, plastics, petrochemicals, metallurgy, polychemicals, pharmaceuticals, graphic arts, metals, nuclear power, chemical processes and organic chemistry.

Hot on the trail of Chemical titles (mentioned in my December notes) comes Chemical patents. This proposed project of The Chemical Abstracts Service will, if published, list all chemical patents from the United States, Britain and West Germany within six weeks of issue, as well as patents issued to Swiss nationals. A "keyword subject index" will be provided, with a numerical list of patents and an index of inventors. The price will be between \$75 and \$125 per annum. Further details from The American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Mr. Snape tells me that the probable dates for the Patent Course which I mentioned in December are Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th May.

Translations

The American Translators' Association has been established in New York "to improve the quality of translations, to formulate and maintain high professional standards and to support professional training for translators". Its first president is Dr. Alexander Gode, Chief of the Interlingua Division of Science Service, New York. Membership is open to all persons actively engaged in translating and enquiries should be addressed to P.O. Box 489, Madison Square Station, New York 10.

An international centre for translations from East European languages is to be established at the library of the University of Delft, Holland, as a result of a meeting of representatives from twelve European countries, the United States and Canada, held in Paris in October, 1960. The centre will concentrate initially on scientific and technical material and its objects will be to establish a permanent connection between national centres handling translations and to initiate co-operative studies; to keep an index of translations available and issue a regular bulletin of new additions; and to collect non-commercial translations from all countries.

An international conference on machine translation of languages and applied language analyses is to be held at The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, from Tuesday 5th to Friday 8th September, 1961.

Here and There

The Committee on Government Operations of the United States Senate has prepared a 283-page report on the documentation activities of American government and other special libraries entitled Documentation, indexing, and retrieval of scientific information: a study of federal and nonfederal science information processing and retrieval programs. Part 1 covers the activities and programmes of federal agencies such as ASTIA, The Atomic Energy Commission and The Library of Congress, while Part 2 is devoted to the work of representative non-government groups made up of industrial establishments (e.g., Esso Research and Engineering Co.); abstractors, institutes or universities active in supplying information to users (e.g., Chemical Abstracts); designers of systems for utilization of equipment required for data processing or for mechanization of information indexing and retrieval programmes (e.g., AVCO Corporation); and designers and manufacturers of machines and automation equipment (e.g., Jonker Business Machines Inc.). The report is available from The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., price 70 cents.

A handy guide to the varied publications of H.M.S.O., useful to both librarian and student, is entitled quite simply *Published by H.M.S.O.* and costs 1s. The appendix gives details of how to buy government publications, listing agencies in Britain and overseas, together with information about the catalogue card service and the organizations for which H.M.S.O. acts as agent. New editions are now available of *Guide to U.K.A.E.A.* documents (H.M.S.O., 1s. 6d.), and *Library guide to selected publications of the grant-aided research associations* (D.S.I.R., gratis). The Atomic

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Energy Research Establishment has issued Cumulation number 4 of its List of publications available to the public (H.M.S.O., £1 3s.).

Waste or wealth, published by D.S.I.R., gives examples of ways in which industrial wastes can be put to good use; one industry's waste, the report points out, can be another's wealth apparent waste materials which have their uses include pulverized fuel ash, waste paints and liquors, shavings and sawdusts, food, paper, leather, rubber and flue dust. Think carefully before throwing away those old army boots as they could help to make good fertilizer! Industrial salvage, published monthly by the National Industrial Salvage and Recovery Council, 88, Main Street West, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire, enables member firms to advertise freely their waste material.

The Harvard Law School Library has announced publication of Current legal bibliography, which will include all books and periodicals acquired by the library and the entries for which will be cumulated in Annual legal bibliography. It is available by subscription to Harvard Law School Library, Current Legal Bibliography, Cambridge 38, Mass., at \$3 (£1 1s. 6d.) for Current legal bibliography, and \$14 (£5) for Annual legal bibliography, or a combined subscription of \$15 (£5 7s. 6d.) for both services.

Blackwell's high reputation amongst librarians must have been enhanced by the introduction of their "Book information service", which consists of the supply of 5 in. × 3 in. catalogue cards, giving details of new publications in the fields of science, technology and medicine, broken up into ninety classes. A full catalogue entry is given, apart from publisher, with an annotation. The inclusion of the name of the publisher would considerably improve the value of the cards but they are still a useful source of information and enable one to build up one's own specialized bibliography at no charge. For details write to Blackwell's Ltd., Broad Street, Oxford.

An interesting article by F. Machon, Technical Information Engineer of the Research Laboratories of D. Napier and Son, appears in the January, 1961, issue of Engineering materials and design, pages 28 to 30. Entitled "Information for engineers", it gives details of how a busy technologist can keep himself informed of new developments and could be useful ammunition for any librarian who has difficulty in persuading scientists that he does matter.

Many librarians must, like myself, eagerly await the arrival of *Engineering* every Friday, so that they can read Mr. F. H. Smith's witty

and informative column "On the shelf". I wonder how many raised their eyebrows at the first paragraph in the issue of 13th January, 1961? Mr. Smith mentioned that he received a request for information concerning a subject which was only covered by periodicals. But, he says, his enquirer was stuck in a technical college in some "God-forsaken hole up north", so that the periodical references he could give him would be useless. Never having lived further north than Derby I cannot speak from experience, but I did not think that the library service in the north was so backward. Even assuming that this unfortunate college has no library, there must be a public library service available somewhere. Has Mr. Smith not heard of the Regional Systems, the National Central Library, the Science Library, the Aslib Information Service?

Merger at English Electric

No, not with G.E.C.! All their friends in the profession will join me in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Tom Aitchison on their recent wedding and in wishing them well for the future. Mr. Aitchison is Librarian at English Electric Aviation Ltd., Luton, while Mrs. Aitchison was previously well-known to all as Miss Jean Binns, Chief Librarian of English Electric's Whetstone/Rugby Library, near Leicester. Congratulations also to Mr. John Marshall who has inherited the "Binns Empire" at Whetstone.

Tailpiece

Have you booked your hotel accommodation for the Aslib Conference yet?

K. G. B. BAKEWELL

County Libraries Film-strip

In order to help both students and practising librarians the County Libraries Section is preparing a coloured film-strip which will consist of fifty views of various new county library branches. Complete with explanatory notes, copies will cost 20s. each, post free, and orders should be sent to The County Librarian, Middlesex County Libraries, School Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CORRESPONDENCE

Revision of Syllabus

MISS M. E. A. DUNKLEY, Assistant, St. Albans Public Library, writes:

Many objections to the proposed new syllabus appear to be based on the following facts:

(1) That potential entrants to the profession are not attracted by the present salaries and prospects in librarianship, and (2) that local authority grants to assistants attending full-time library schools are at present inadequate.

It has been obvious for some time that something will have to be done about these situations, and it seems to me that by raising the pre-examination qualifying standard and making it compulsory to take the Registration examination at one sitting, the Library Association is doing something. Even if recruitment ceases altogether, and older staff prevented from qualifying, find other jobs so that libraries have to close down, at least this will be action. If this situation is made desperate enough, salaries and grants will have to be increased.

MR. R. C. SAXBY, B.A., 3 Helena Road, W.5, writes:

I have read Mr. S. J. Butcher's letter in the December issue of the RECORD with considerable perturbation. The general tone is so conservative and so opposed to all change that it chills me.

The first two paragraphs of his memorandum appear to accept without question that the library profession, and I say profession deliberately, is to be equated with any other branch of local government, a view the Library Association seems to support by its connection with N.A.L.G.O. This seems to me to show a depressingly low opinion of librarianship. Surely it is reasonable that a professional librarian should have a higher standard of education than a local government clerk.

As regards paragraph 3, the fact that recruiting difficulties have persisted for 14 years seems to suggest that a change of policy is needed. Possibly there might be greater competition to enter librarianship if its standards were higher, and if the standards were higher, then librarians could command higher salaries, which would further help recruiting.

The Library Association should set its own standards and not allow "some Authorities" to impose them. The employer naturally wishes to get labour at the lowest rate, and local authorities are not likely to show much interest in our professional status. That if for us to raise.

As regards paragraph 7, one recognizes the difficulties in demanding full-time study. This is surely desirable. If it is, conditions of employment must be changed to accommodate it. Nor do I believe that the prospect of full-time attendance at a library school will deter the right sort of recruit, any more than full-time study deters people from entering other professions.

Finally, paragraph 11 is surely a reflection on the Library Association's failure to establish its proper status. If F.L.A.'s have tolerated a situation where they receive lower salaries than officials with no examination qualifications, that is their shame. There is no reason why such a state of affairs should be passively accepted in future. The Library Association should raise its sights and take a more ambitious view of its own importance. No wonder recruiting figures are poor if a higher salary can be earned without examinations or awkward hours.

It is sad that the Association of Metropolitan Chief Librarians thinks so poorly of its own profession, as Mr. Butcher's letter would seem to suggest.

MR. R. G. GRIFFIN, F.L.A., Librarian, The Chemical Society, writes:

Three paragraphs in Mr. Butcher's letter on the new syllabus appal me. If what he says in paragraphs 1 and 2 are correct, then the standards of local government are even lower than I feared. His paragraph 11 obviously derives from the views expressed in 1 and 2. If I interpret his APT III correctly, this means that in the public sphere Fellows are working for less than £1,150 per annum. Can anyone be surprised that there is a considerable flow from the public library to the special? A survey of salaries would be difficult to carry out in the wide variety of special libraries. but I believe that it would indicate that special library salaries are way above the public. One reason for this is that because so many of the special libraries are working in science and technology they must recruit well-qualified youngsters with several G.C.E.'s-often science at A level-plus older people with degrees or professional qualifications in the sciences. If the public library is to play its part in the expansion of technical information services, it must set its standards at the same high level. To adopt the narrow "trade union" view expressed by Mr. Sykes is to close recruitment to many valuable men who will not face the tedium of still more years' study merely to acquire the techniques of librarianship. There is little in our techniques that cannot rapidly be learnt by any intelligent person, and graduates should certainly carry exemption from much of our present syllabus for the reasons so well expressed by Mr. Milligan. Mr. Sykes is right in saying that the graduate "is not necessarily conversant" with the literature of a special field. Unfortunately, as an employer and an examiner, I find that many Chartered Librarians are equally "unconversant".

I criticize the underlying policy rather than the detailed syllabus. Why did the Membership Committee not wish to "disturb existing relationships"? If syllabus revision means anything at all, then all existing relationships should have been severed and the syllabus developed again from scratch.

In my view there need be only one examination and that at Registration level but demanding a far higher standard than at present. This would give Associateship. Fellowship could be awarded to those making some major contribution to the profession, or by considerable experience, or by election, as decided by Council.

I agree with the removal of F.P.E. This is often attempted far too soon after entry to the profession. I am not altogether happy about the requirement of four G.C.E.'s, two at A level. An employer can offer little help to a G.C.E. candidate, but he can do a great deal for someone training for professional examinations. I feel (with Mr. Butcher) that limitation of G.C.E. subjects would be more desirable. The years spent working for the two A levels could better be used for acquiring professional knowledge.

High-quality recruits can be obtained if they are offered both a good salary and responsibility. Without these, the G.C.E. requirement is a mere restriction on recruitment.

I should like to see the whole matter referred back for full reconsideration of policy without concern for "existing relationships", and I should like to see a committee with a broader base. The entire sub-committee is drawn from public or academic libraries. It should have included two or three people from industrial special libraries with a down-to-earth approach. Incidentally, I wonder why all but one of your correspondents on this topic are public librarians!

THE HON. SECRETARY, Hampstead Libraries Staff Association, writes:

The Hampstead Library Staff Association met recently to consider the proposed new syllabus. While accepting the main proposals the staff, as members of the Library Association, would like to make the following points.

That taking the whole examination at one sitting is unnecessary, and will be very difficult for the part-time student.

That 1964 is too soon to try and implement the new syllabus, and an ample period should elapse during which both syllabi are operating simultaneously, as the L.A. has a responsibility to present members who are already part-way through the examinations.

That fuller information about the practical aspects of the syllabus is needed, e.g., if full-time library school is to be the accepted method of study, what provisions are being made at the library schools to cope with the increased number of applicants for places?

That the quality of professional education provided by the schools should be improved, especially the lecturing technique of the tutors.

That the L.A. should make strong representations to the employers that qualified staff should be adequately rewarded.

Ex-raw Recruit from the Redbricks writes:

May I beg a little space in your correspondence columns between the vitriol of the anti-graduate lobby and Custer and Phillips' last stand, to make a few observations on the controversy over the proposed new examination syllabus?

Librarians always seem to assume that they live in a vacuum and do not have to take notice of the outside world, but even they cannot have failed to realize that in 20 years' time the executive positions in industry, commerce and the professions will be held by graduates. If public librarianship is ever to rise above the level of being the fag-end of local government, then it has a desperate need of graduates now. By graduate I do not mean the teacher with a nervous breakdown, the social worker manqué, or all the other 57 fascinating varieties of highly educated but totally unemployable intellectuals, but somebody recruited directly from a university because he or she actually wants to be a librarian.

The ultimate county library heresy has been to put books first, buildings second and staff as a kind of optional extra. If you obtain people of the right calibre in any organization, it is bound to flourish, because they will not be content with

dreary buildings, inadequate finance and makedo-and-mend. As a profession, librarianship has reached a dangerously low ebb and the Library Association should concentrate on just two things.

Firstly, an all-out assault to secure a salary structure in which there is a good supply of senior posts between £2,000 and £3,000, as in all other professions worthy of the name, and secondly a massive and continuous recruiting drive in universities and grammar schools to obtain staff of the right calibre.

I further suggest that the best people to do the recruiting are not chief librarians, but younger men with open minds, who might have some hope of a more flexible approach to the problem.

If these two things were done, I should be quite content to let battle rage endlessly about the shape of pigeon holes in the Alexandrian Library or how to grapple with the problem of the "over-retention" of books.

I would further point out that the F.L.A. is recognized as the equivalent of a general degree only. To equate this with a good honours degree is like comparing a frozen broiler house chicken with a plump farm-fed tom turkey.

I have a great affection for librarianship, but also considerable fears for its future when I read arrant twaddle about "our great profession" and see endless cheap jibes about graduates. Heaven preserve us, too, from a degree in librarianship. That would be the bitter end.

MR. J. A. CUNLIFFE, F.L.A., Senior Assistant, Bucks. County Library, writes:

Some very strange arguments are being advanced against full-time study in the correspondence pages of the professional journals, and the syllabus proposals seem to be generating more heat than light. Perhaps vested interests rather than reasoned arguments are the chief factors governing the opinions of many anxious correspondents?

If we are to become in truth a profession, we must raise our entry standards, and a set-back will be imposed only on those who are less suitable for training as professional librarians. This is surely reasonable? It is nonsensical to maintain that part-time study is equal in merit to full-time study. My experience of both refutes this, and I would not hesitate to recommend a full-time library school to a new entrant to librarianship as by far the best way of gaining one's qualifications. If this became the only way of qualifying, the less progressive and efficient

schools would be obliged to raise their standards, and some form of inspectorate should be planned to ensure this. Each subject of study illuminates the others, but the part-time student works at only one section at one time and so loses the wider integrated view of the whole field.

I think it would be an excellent thing if people with two A level passes could go directly from school to library school, and have heard the head of one library school say that he would be glad to accept such students. What is the vaunted "experience" that one must now undergo before taking any examination? In most cases it amounts to nothing more than stamping and shelving books, sticking on labels, repairing damaged books, writing overdue cards, et al.; and all this possibly in a backward and ill-planned library in the beginner's home town. This is the image of librarianship, then, which is impressed upon many entrants from the start. Beginning at the library school, one's view would not be conditioned by one library system or one type of library at all; visits to differing systems, lectures from visiting librarians, a programme of studies much wider than the prescribed minimum of the syllabus-all this would give one a comprehensive view of the profession, from a detached standpoint, from the first day of one's career onwards.

I suggest that the L.A. should appoint a widely representative commission of enquiry, to investigate the whole matter of the reconstruction of our examinations, to hear evidence from all sides of the argument, and to publish its findings in detail. The violent disagreements on this matter, which threaten the unity of the profession, call for some such action to be taken.

MR. P. D. GRATTON, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Nottingham Public Libraries, Writes:

In reply to Mr. Brown's letter in the RECORD for January, I feel that there are one or two points which should be made.

Mr. Brown's first criticism is that the suggestion to raise the pre-entry qualification is wrong, that demand already exceeds supply, and that raising the pre-entry qualification will only aggravate the situation.

My own feelings are that a two stream recruitment, with two levels of operations within libraries, may considerably ease this difficulty. Such a system should lead to some local authorities being made aware of the professional aspects of librarianship, and this in turn should lead to a strengthening of our arguments for better salaries. All too often librarianship, and the rewards for it,

tend to be judged on the more easily visible "shop assistant" duties.

It is not only the financial rewards which encourage people into a job, however, and aspects which influence recruitment include the existence of good training schemes, clear delineation of duties, and lack of tedium.

The demand which cannot be satisfied at the moment is something of a false one, for we recruit at only one level. Much of the demand is for potential non-professional staff to whom the pre-entry qualification does not really need to apply. It must also be borne in mind that the potential will increase as the universities become less able to absorb the ex-sixth form students, and that this is the situation which is causing other professional bodies than the Library Association to examine their pre-entry requirements and the juiciness of the carrot they offer.

Taking the organization of library education as it now is, I tend to agree with the second point which Mr. Brown makes regarding the retention of the First Professional Examination; but this examination does suggest itself rather as a part of in-service training. With a Registration course organized on sandwich-type principles, including training in approved large libraries, F.P.E. could well fade away.

With regard to the third point, on full-time education and taking the Registration Examination at one sitting. I would humbly suggest that although the syllabus has four parts, these form one study. The subjects are interrelated and can only be effectively studied as parts of a cohesive course involving them all at the same level. It is here, I believe, that aims and means become confused. The purpose of full-time education is the production of a fully orientated, library educated, qualified (in the full sense of the word) librarian. Theoretically this is the aim of the parttime and correspondence course, but, in fact, the "never-never" approach to gaining a ticket with A.L.A. on it seems much more in evidence; so much so, that the A.L.A. in some cases does not signify a qualified librarian at all, but merely a hurdle jumper.

I feel strongly that the only way to study librarianship now, as distinct from Class and Cat; Bib. and Assist.; Admin.; and Lit., is by attendance at a library school, and if full-time education is the only way to produce properly qualified librarians, then there should be no alternative way of gaining credentials.

Mr. Brown's final point concerns graduate recruitment and an eventual graduate profession, and I would suggest that one's attitude to this

depends on one's attitude to degrees. If one accepts that the possession of a degree indicates the graduate as having reached a high level of educated awareness, then it must be accepted that a graduate librarian is almost an ideal. However, if there are "graduates and graduates", then one must be wary of putting them all on the same starting mark well ahead of the rest of the field. In an interesting paper at the joint conference at Malvern last year, Mr. Baker, an H.M.I., suggested that in the future the ex-sixth form potential recruit to the profession may well be better qualified to become a good librarian than the holder of a poor degree, and that the competition between these two groups in the labour market for the professions would be strong. I believe that such situations and arguments as these are probably better examined by a sub-committee than by the L.A. membership at large, which will, in any case, be given the opportunity to discuss any proposals.

MR. R. F. FLINT, A.L.A., Librarian, Fulmer Research Institute, writes:

With reference to the proposed new syllabus, and the comments which have appeared, I feel that the main emphasis has been placed on questions of detail rather than on the fundamental issues behind the need for a revision of the syllabus.

The principal fundamental issue is, in my opinion, the need to improve both the standard and standing of the profession, and lowering the level of the examinations and piecemeal rearrangement will not achieve this aim. The possible side-effect of increasing the difficulties of recruitment to the profession are quite irrelevant to this basic issue.

I would, therefore, like to make some suggestions concerning the manner in which the status of the profession could be raised.

Similarly to many other professional bodies, i.e., Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Chartered Accountants, there should be one main grade of corporate membership, namely the Associateship which should only be awarded to candidates successful in the examination which should be of a suitable standard, that is, higher that at present, and possessing the requirements with respect to age and experience (possibly five years), which would be deemed necessary.

Successful candidates not having the necessary age and experience qualification could be accommodated in a new grade of non-corporate membership called, possibly, Graduates of the

Library Association, an appellation they would be entitled to use. Transfer to the Associateship would, of course, be automatic on completion of both the age and experience qualification.

The Fellowship should not be an examination award as at present.

Two suggested manners in which the Fellowship could be awarded would be:

(a) for the Council to make the award to eminent and distinguished librarians, the total annual number of fellowships awarded in this manner being possibly limited;

and/or

(b) it could be awarded to candidates, who should have held a position of some responsibility for a minimum number of years, on the successful presentation of a thesis or original piece of work. The candidates should be prepared to defend their reasoning and conclusions in front of an adjudication board in a manner similar to that used for the granting of higher university degrees.

Whilst I am sure that the adoption of these suggestions would cause considerable administrative difficulties at first, I think that if they were implemented, suitably modified where necessary, they would lead to an improvement of the standing of the profession, and would also lead to a syllabus being formulated which would be more in keeping with the real requirements.

MR. W. E. GOCKING, B.A., F.L.A., Librarian, University College of the West Indies, writes:

A loud hurrah for Mr. Hatt and his admirable letter, in the December RECORD, on the proposed new syllabus of the Library Association examinations!

Briefly, and with respect, I suggest (as does the Association of Metropolitan Chief Librarians). that the First Professional Examination be retained; and also that (a) the Registration examination be raised more or less to the standard of the present Final examination, and (b) the Final examination take much the same form as the final part of the examination for the Diploma in Librarianship and Archive Administration of University College, London: viz., a thesis or bibliography. In my own experience I have found this latter exercise a vital part of the training I have had for the job I do; and I believe it would meet Mr. Hatt's requirements for a "Final syllabus that will treat us as qualified librarians and give us a chance to do some really advanced work".

May I take the opportunity to express my support of a statement made by Mr. Harrod in

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his letter in the same issue of the RECORD, viz., "I doubt whether there is much need to change the Registration Exam. syllabus to meet the needs and circumstances of overseas students, providing examination questions are not insular" (my italics). Mr. Harrod believes, nevertheless, that "A paper in the Final Exam. on the special needs of tropical librarianship would be most useful". I do not agree. Indeed I don't agree that there is such a thing as "tropical librarianship": librarianship anywhere is essentially the same; whatever local differences there may be in its practical application are not worth special examination. Of course, this is not to say that there would not be an excellent case for a special paper in, for example, Indian literature and bibliography.

SCIENCE LITERATURE

MR. E. S. Fox, F.L.A., and MR. N. ROBERTS, B.A. (Econ.), F.L.A., Lecturers, Birmingham School of Librarianship, write:

Mr. Thomas is to be congratulated upon his motion (RECORD, January, 1961) for solving our recruitment problems and encouraging, at the same time, a much needed increase in the numbers specializing in the literature of the sciences. The idea should be patented immediately for it has a far wider application than his article would suggest. It could be sold to all professions that have the difficult task of assessing competence through examinations. What is this notion that Mr. Thomas has distilled from American experience? Like all revolutionary ideas it attacks the root of our problem with a breathtaking directness-make our examinations so general, so simple and so short that everyone will pass!

The distressing thought is that this solution is not intended satirically, ironically or even humorously; incredibly the author appears in earnest. Yet, earnest or not, nowhere is the quality or standard of librarianship discussed; nowhere does Mr. Thomas give any indication that he regards these matters as important. Surely, he cannot be unaware that American educators are concerned over certain trends in their own pattern of education; that the adequacy of American education for librarianship has been challenged; the short, general courses that he advocates coming in for the heavy and merited criticism?

The repetition of the opinion that an examination is to be regarded as a "good thing" only if all, or most, of the candidates pass the examination suggests, possibly, a kind-hearted personality but one ignorant of the purposes of education or, even, of professional education.

In an article of this nature should it have been necessary to point out that facts rarely speak for themselves? that the "facts" cited on this occasion are dumb on certain vital points? They do not distinguish those students who attend full-time courses; they do not indicate the number of students who are ill-prepared for the examination; they do not tell us the number of students who failed simply because they were not good enough. Mr. Thomas interprets the facts to further his own brief—need it have been done so clumsily?

A comparison of the activities of library schools here, and in America, based on prospectuses is, surely, a suspect method of arriving at what purports to be a considered judgement about special aspects of professional education. But even on this level, interpretation is partial. American courses are accepted at face value, Manchester and North Western Polytechnics are mentioned but the Birmingham School, it appears, only "claims to have special tuition for the Literature of Science and Technology". What is Mr. Thomas implying? Special tuition is given, and Registration classes in this subject have been held every year for the last four years. A Finals course for full- and part-time students is held as required. In addition, we are in the third year of a cycle of lectures which have been mounted, with the assistance of the Midlands Branch of Aslib, for Special Librarians and Information Officers. The assertion that part-time classes are rarely held for this subject is just plain nonsense.

There is much that is wrong with our specialist papers; and, of course, we can benefit from American experience, but Mr. Thomas's contribution does little to further the cause of those who wish for constructive change, neither does it help us to evaluate American experience and relate it to our own needs.

Mr. R. G. GRIFFIN, F.L.A., Librarian, The Chemical Society, writes:

The article, in the January RECORD, by Mr. A. R. Thomas is extremely interesting and is the first real examination of the study of science literature that I have seen.

I have been in science literature the whole of my career and took a paper on the "Literature of Science and Technology", at a time when Final was far less broken up than it is at present. I can therefore vouch for the scarcity of suitable courses in this country. Indeed I found it necessary to read this subject almost without guidance and I could not have achieved this had I not then been working in a library where all the relevant literature was to hand and in constant use. The position is very little different today except for the occasional courses at the North Western Polytechnic mentioned by Mr. Thomas. University College did not have a science literature course in my day and although it has now introduced such courses, they will have only a limited effect since, presumably, they will be available only to graduates.

I fully agree with Mr. Thomas on the question of the historical approach, but then the whole of British education is bedevilled with history. Caustic comments have been made on the fact that chemistry is still taught as though it were based on the phlogiston theory and Dalton's atom. If history is necessary in librarianship at all, it should be as an academic study at Final level, not as part of F.P.E. or Registration.

Mr. Thomas suggests that students take Registration in English Literature but attempt Final in the literature of a science. One possible explanation of this is that many people seeking Registration are in public libraries and have no need of and no access to science literature. By the time they seek Fellowship, they have moved into a special library where they feel the need to sit for a paper on the literature of science. They fail largely because they attempt the examination with textbook knowledge rather than several years' experience with the literature. It would be extremely restrictive to insist that a pass at Final level should be preceded by a pass in the equivalent Registration paper, but I do see a strong case for it if we must preserve the two-tier system.

The trouble with the Registration Group D paper on Science and Technology is that the field is so broad that the student does not know where to concentrate his studies. This paper should at least be divided into—say—Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Medicine. One wonders whether the people who drafted this syllabus realized how vast a field is covered by the term "Science and Technology". On the other hand, there is a grave danger of producing too specialized varieties of librarian too early. Already, the librarian working in a chemical library speaks a different language from one in the medical field.

As for subject knowledge, I feel that in most of the sciences it would be desirable for a student to have some basic knowledge, be it only at G.C.E. level. He must certainly have a sympathy for the science if he is to be of very much help to his readers. Knowledge of the literature will not, by itself, produce real knowledge of the subject.

Some passages of Mr. Thomas's article indicate that he is not certain that the American system produces people of the standard required. I should not be happy with a one-hour examination even if it were backed up by observation in class and I do not consider it desirable, in this country, that schools should be their own examiners. For a relatively small profession there should be only one standard. It is bad enough that a degree from one university is often rated inferior to that from another without introducing this possibility into professional standards.

FEMALE LIBRARIANS REQUIRED?

MR. P. C. CLEMENTS, Senior Assistant, St. Albans College of Further Education, writes:

I am by no means a misogynist, far from it! We all realize that women play an essential part in life in general, and an important and useful part in librarianship in particular. Once again, however, I am prompted by the abundance of demands in library advertisements for female librarians or library assistants only, to ask whether something can or will be done, either to persuade those responsible for advertising vacant posts that men in librarianship can be just as effective as women, and quite often more so, or to deter them altogether from this esoteric and peculiar segregation of the sexes.

In one recent issue of the TLS five situations out of a total of 35 demanded female applicants only, and one, typical of the rest, asked for "a lady over 25... to run the company's library", while another, asking for a female assistant librarian, demanded the First Professional examination only as a minimum qualification, together with typing ability.

As these were all for posts in special libraries, it leads to the following questions, some of the answers of which must surely be in the negative, while the rest remain like a thorn in a dog's paw: painful but obstinate, possible to move but needing someone to move it.

(1) Is industry completely ignorant of the task and qualities of a librarian?

(2) Is a librarian a professional person or a glorified typist-cum-clerk?

(3) Are the positions in industry so utterly monotonous that only a woman could be expected to persevere in them?

(4) Are not men (generally speaking) better equipped and more practically minded to deal with the technical problems so often demanded by industry?

These and others should be asked by a body as

significant as the council of the Library Association, as, to my mind, the problem itself is of great significance and importance. Many potential entrants to the profession must often scan the lists of library vacancies for some idea of future promise or indeed of first posts. When the men among them see so many "females only", they will draw one or more conclusions before turning their attention to another more promising profession. The circle is vicious indeed, and if allowed to continue, the prospect of librarianship becoming a completely female profession will soon be realized. Some may retort "so what?", but for myself the prospect is more appalling.

LIBRARY TEXTBOOKS REQUIRED

MR. J. T. STRICKLAND, F.L.A., Chief Librarian, Sierra Leone Library Board, writes:

The Sierra Leone Library Board is now engaged in the creation of a national library service, including public and school services, in a country where hitherto books have been scarce, and libraries of any kind almost unknown.

The Sierra Leone Government, with the help of Her Majesty's Government has provided money for buildings and books, but the over-riding need is for trained staff. The Ghana Library Board has kindly agreed to accept some assistants for practical training in Accra, and there will be a limited number of Government scholarships available for study at United Kingdom schools of librarianship.

Much training will, however, remain to be done on the spot, and the object of this letter is to appeal to libraries, and members of the Association, for their assistance in building up a collection of staff textbooks, library periodicals, and essential bibliographical works. Would-be donors may be certain that any material they can spare would be gratefully received and put to good use —out-of-print textbooks and sets of library periodicals would be especially welcomed.

Offers should be sent to the Chief Librarian, P.O. Box 326, Freetown, and the Board will be pleased to pay the cost of postage on any items

DOCUMENTATION IN THE HUMANITIES

MR. H. E. MARTIN, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Stafford, writes:

In his most interesting lecture "Documentation in the humanities" (December, 1960), Mr. Foskett makes a disastrous entry into the realm of ethics. He seeks to excuse scientists from all responsi-

bility for the results of their work. In his words it is "neither correct nor profitable to blame the scientists . . .; it is not they who decide to devote so much effort to the preparation of destruction."

As scientists are also human beings, they must accept their share of responsibility for the results of their research.

If they are directly employed on "preparation for destruction", it is of their own free will. They are just as able as other people to make value judgements.

So much of the value of our work depends upon a balanced opinion that librarians should be alive to the irrationality, and immorality, of putting scientists (or any other group of people) in a special category of blamelessness when the shortcomings of our world are being discussed.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

MR. W. G. SMITH, F.L.A., Editor, Books and Bookmen, writes:

Mrs. C. M. Martin (December issue) distorts facts to prove her point.

She says I have no experience of work with children. Untrue; I was in charge of a children's library.

She claims that I said there is "little demand" from children for the latest books. Untrue; I said that there is "far less pressure" from children for the latest books than is found in the adult department—a different emphasis entirely.

She implies that I said that a children's library should not add a book to stock "until it was a year old". I said "several months".

Of course, there is some demand, often stimulated by television features, for the latest children's books. But the point under debate is the appearance of reviews. A good children's librarian will not need reviews to tell him whether to add to stock this comparatively small number of new books in immediate demand. They can be obtained on approval so that he himself can read them—or at least "taste" them here and there—before making a decision. If he cannot obtain them on approval, he should change his book-seller.

And when an adult comes to Mrs. Martin's library to look at new books before present-buying, I hope that she does not interpret "new" as meaning only "hot from the press". "New" is a relative term, and the prospective present buyer will be missing an awful lot if Mrs. Martin does not interpret it as such.

I do not suggest that every brand-new book should be excluded. But with the vast majority of books, no harm is done in waiting until reviews have appeared.

In the case of non-fiction, a study of publishers' catalogues will often show that there is to be a whole crop of books on one subject. In these circumstances, is it not best to wait until a number have appeared and then buy many copies of the best ones rather than acquiring every new title on publication or considering it in isolation?

One of the main reasons for the mediocrity of the stocks on public library shelves (and this applies particularly to adult fiction) is the mad rush to buy many new titles instead of adequately duplicating the good ones.

MR. PHILLIPS

MR. W. HOWARD PHILLIPS, F.L.A., Deputy City Librarian of Sheffield, writes:

Memories do play tricks—and it would appear even written notes may become a little blurred with the passage of time! Dr. Ranganathan's rebuke, in the January RECORD, is hardly merited. On a statement of fact: I have never served on the A.A.L. Publications Committee and see no reason to suppose that I would ever have claimed to have enjoyed this distinction.

It was only after checking on the recollections of at least two colleagues who attended the fateful meeting in 1956 that I attempted, perhaps unwisely, to quote Dr. Ranganathan verbatim. The final sentence in his letter, however, that the B.N.B. was "the first large-scale application of these techniques" ("chain indexing, feature heads and facet analysis devised during the development of CC"), reinforces my failing memory and surely supports everything that I have ever dared to suggest with regard to the B.N.B. classification. If Dr. Ranganathan really mentioned this in his talk (and I am sure now that he did!), then I plead guilty of "absorbing some other statement" to produce the offending phrase that "B.N.B. was more Colon than D.C.", a phrase which I feel sure Mr. Custer, the Editor of the D.C., would echo. (As an aside here, I think the Editor would also object strongly to the treatment meted out to the D.C. in the Elements, c.f. his letter in the RECORD, December, 1960).

But our recollections have something in common: we remember the particular professional meeting; we remember the time and the place; we remember that I did undertake to sponsor the publication of the *Elements* by the A.A.L.; and I can now recall that I stated I would

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have no personal objection to its publication in England (why in Heaven's name should I?), and also that I did receive a letter from Dr. Ranganathan on the suggested proposal.

On the other hand, my memory must be at fault—I cannot for the life of me remember why I should publicly or privately solicit the publication of a book to replace the "dead" Primer, when I must have known at the time that a revised edition had just been published and that it was at the time selling about 500 copies a year! The "Yellow Peril" is still not quite dead. A new edition is imperative, I am told, to meet popular demand—a revised text is in active preparation. I still cannot imagine why anyone should believe for one moment that the sales of the Elements should adversely affect the sale of the Primer—so different are they in conception, approach and purpose.

WHAT SHOULD A LIBRARY PROVIDE?

MR. K. POOLE, A.L.A., Reference Librarian, Notts County Library, writes:

I note that Mr. Callander, in his comment on the Commons debate on the Herbert Bill (Ji n. Liaison), expressed dismay at the current library image in the minds of those who ought to know better (my italics).

One has the impression that many members of Council feel that all we need is better publicity, when what we want is better libraries and better librarians. We could make a start now by deciding what sort of library, what kind of librarian. After all, some of the ignorance in the minds of the public merely reflects the confusion in our own. We have never satisfactorily answered the question, "What should a library provide?"

On the Roberts report many M.P.s have said that they are not prepared to support a bill for public expenditure on "trash". In the present debate a number of speakers said that, if necessary, libraries could reduce their budgets by cutting out ephemeral literature—(although one doubts that this is what the authors of the bill intended!).

To be a librarian is to be something positive, to be concerned with the needs of a community as much as with its wants, with service rather than coverage, with quality rather than quantity.

Dangerous thoughts!

I am not saying that nothing has been done. I am saying that we need a fresh conception for the sixties. For this reason I welcome Mr. D. E. Gerard's letter in the December Record, with its emphasis on education. When we regard this in its fullest sense as our primary function, respect—including self-respect—money and status will follow.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN GREATER LONDON

MR. K. J. LACE, F.L.A., County Librarian of Essex, writes:

If anyone else who has not visited the Essex County Library service points in the Chelmsford, Thurrock and Dagenham area for the last 15 years or so would like to express their opinion, I would be pleased to provide them with the opportunity to assess the reference and information services available in the area, so that they would at least know what they were talking about. I would also be pleased to see the Borough Librarian of Dagenham, although I cannot of course speak for any other Authority.

What the proposed new Greater London Borough of Barking will do with the foundations provided by Dagenham in order to provide a library service comparable to its neighbour,

Thurrock, I do not know.

CURRENT BRITISH DIRECTORIES

MR. G. P. HENDERSON, A.L.A., Guildhall Library, writes:

I was surprised to learn from "Reference library notes" in the January Record that Mr. Toase considers Current British directories to have a "commercial bias".

If one omits, as mainly general or neutral, the local directories listed in Part 1, a rough analysis of the specialized directories which form the bulk of the book reveals the following:

directories of industry and commerce . . 465

directories of the professions (184), education (40), official bodies (100), sports and pastimes (101), religious bodies (34), the arts (13) and social and medical services (26)

498

It has always been my aim to make Current British directories a work of general usefulness whenever there is a need to find lists or addresses—whether of surgeons or sawmills, skating rinks or synagogues. The introduction to each edition has included a general invitation to all users of the book to communicate suggestions for increasing its usefulness; a great many have done so and I have endeavoured to comply.

I am now preparing the 4th edition for publication this year. I should be much obliged if Mr. Toase—and any other librarians who share his opinion—would communicate to me the titles of directories, the omission of which from earlier editions has given CBD its "commercial bias".

MR. C. A. TOASE replies:

Mr. Henderson is one of the very few librarians who is providing a first-class commercial library service, and I have always regarded Current British directories' "commercial bias" as a strength rather than a weakness, based as it is on his own comprehensive stock. While I know that he makes every effort to include in CBD such publications as are not in the scope of his own library, it is obviously more difficult to keep track of them, and I hope that other librarians will send him notes of such material. If they could also notify BNB where relevant, they would be helping us all.

A quick look round my shelves produced the following examples: The artists' guide and review, Bibliographical Society List of members, Christian Science Journal (comprehensive directory of churches, practitioners, and nurses in each issue), Hostels and residential clubs in London (33rd edition, 1959), Hostels and student type accommodation in the London area (B.T.H.A.), Vegetarian Catering Association List of member establishments.

Library Association Library

Additions to the Library

During December, 1960—January, 1961

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Obituaries

BARNE.—We regret to note the death of Miss Kitty Barne (Mrs. Eric Streatfeild), the author and former L.A. Carnegie medal winner, on February 3rd, 1961.

Her first novel for young readers, published in 1938, was the forerunner of many others, among which *Visitors from London* (1940) received the Carnegie medal award.

PEARCE.—We regret to note the death of Mr. T. D. Pearce, F.R.S.A., F.L.A., Borough Librarian and Curator, Loughborough, on December 8th, 1960.

He will be greatly missed, not only as a librarian but also in many other activities in the town, not least among them being those in which his great gift for speaking foreign languages could be used.

SMITH.—We regret to note the death of Mr. E. B. Smith, A.L.A., Librarian of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Ministry of Power, Sheffield, on 5th February, 1961.

WOODBINE.—We regret to note the death of Herbert Woodbine, A.L.A., formerly Chief Assistant, Birmingham Public Libraries, on 27th February, 1961.

Books for Children

A limited number of a stencilled list of Selected books for children, 1960, prepared by the Youth Libraries Section, are available from the Secretary of the L.A.

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Appointments and Retirements

ALDOUS:—Mr. A. J. Aldous, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, W. Bridgford Br., Nottinghamshire Co.L., to be Librarian, Ilkeston College of Further Education.

BATES.—Mr. A. T. Bates, A.L.A., Branch Supervisor, West Bromwich P.L., to be Deputy City Librarian, Wakefield P.L.

BOSOMWORTH.—Mr. R. Bosomworth, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Loughborough P.L., to be Borough Librarian and Curator.

Brewer, —Miss P. M. St. J. Brewer, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Epsom and Ewell District, to be Deputy Librarian, Woking District, Surrey Co.L.

Librarian, Woking District, Surrey Co.L.

BROWNE.—Mr. C. G. Browne, A.L.A., Deputy
Librarian, W. Hartlepool P.L., to be Librarian, Long
Eaton P.L.

BUCKLEY.—Mr. L. G. Buckley, Librarian, RoSPA, to be Librarian, George Wimpey and Co. Ltd., Southall. Bushnell.—Mr. G. H. Bushnell, F.R.Hist.S.,

M.R.A.S., F.L.A., Librarian, University Library, St. Andrews, to retire.

CLOKE.—Mrs. D. R. Cloke, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Department of Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, to retire.

DARBY.—Mrs. A. Darby, B.A. (née Blackwell), Assistant, Cheltenham P.L., to retire on marriage.

EDWARDS,—Miss A. E. Edwards, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Rothwell P.L., to be employed in Warren P.L., Ohio.

GERMAN.—Mr. R. E. German, A.L.A., Chief Assistant, Long Eaton P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Pleck Library, Walsall P.L.

Newman.—Miss S. K. Newman, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, University of London Library, to be Reference Assistant, University of Auckland, N.Z.

PARKER.—Mr. A. G. Parker, A.L.A., A.I.L., Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, to be Librarian, Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association, Welwyn Garden City.

PAYNE.—Miss M. P. Payne, A.L.A., Interne Librarian, Boys and Girls House, Toronto, to be Librarian in charge of Children's Services, Exeter P.L.

PEACOCK.—Mr. P. G. Peacock, M.A., Mobile Librarian, Shropshire Co.L., to be Assistant, St. Andrews Univ.L.

Peacock.—Mrs. J. Peacock, A.L.A. (née Howes), Senior Cataloguer, Shropshire Co.L., has left the service. Pearson.—Mr. B. Pearson, Librarian-in-charge, Otley Travelling Library, to be District Librarian, Pudsey District, West Riding Co.L.

ROBERTSON.—Mr. M. S. Robertson, Assistant, Cricklewood Branch, Willesden P.L., to be Regional Librarian, Mid-Herts, Welwyn Garden City.

SPIBY.—Mr. D. R. Spiby, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Nottingham P.L., to be Librarian, Northern Region Government, Nigeria.

STARBUCK.—Mr. P. R. Starbuck, B.A. Assistant, Kensington P.L., to be Senior Library Assistant, University of London L.

SWALLOW.—Mr. K. B. Swallow, Sub-Librarian, Department of Commerce, Science and Technology, Sheffield P.L., to be Librarian, Liverpool/Netherton Library, English Electric Co. Ltd.

Viswanathan.—Mr. C. G. Viswanathan, F.L.A., Lecturer in Library Science and Assistant Librarian, Benares Hindu University, to be University Librarian, U.P. Agricultural University, P.O. District Nainital.

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Wanted

Engineer's Digest, 1960: February, Vol. 21, No. 2; August, Vol. 21, No. 8; September, Vol. 21, No. 9; October, Vol. 21, No. 10; November, Vol. 21, No. 11. Replies to: Librarian, Gilstrap Public Library, Newarkon-Trent.

Library Science Abstracts, 1960: Volume 11, Nos. I and 2, and author index to L.S.A. for 1959.—Borough Librarian, Central Library, Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.

Wanted urgently to complete set: Economic Journal, March, June, 1918; Sept. 1919. Replies to: Librarian, Phillips & Drew, Princes Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

The Librarian, the University, Nottingham, is anxious to acquire the following Calendars of State Papers: Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, vols. V-X; Domestic, Elizabeth, vols. II-VII; Foreign, Mary, 1553-1558, and Elizabeth, vols. I-IX; Ireland, Henry VIII-Elizabeth, vols. II-III, and James I, vols. I-V.

Holliday: The reader and the bookish manner. Replies to: The Librarian, L.A., Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.

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† Honours • Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Registration Examination.

All Groups

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"Harrison, Miss M. E. (c) Bristol Hay, Miss P. Cumberland Co. Henderson, P. W. Durham Co. Hetherington, Mrs. P. M. Higham, Miss J. W. Penge Hill, Miss J. H. Bradford Hollingsworth, Miss M. (c) Edmonton Holloway, H. A. Cardiff Holmes, Miss B. A. Liverpool Univ. Horrill, R. J. E. Southend-on-Sea *Houston, Miss B. L. Accrington Houston, Miss B. Aberdare
Jones, Miss B. Aberdare
Jones, Mrs. E. E. Hampshire Co.
Jones, Mrs. E. E. Hampshire Co.
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African Studies

Kershaw, Miss C. E. Manchester Kinnibrugh, Miss P. A. Lewisham *Kulkarni, V. D. (c) British Museum Lagden, Mrs. M. A. (c) A. Gailenkamp

Lardner, Mrs. G. Chartered Insurance Inst. Lardner, Mrs. G. Chartered Insurance In Lawrence, Misa M. K. (c) Southampton Leach, Misa E. M. (c) Kensington Livsey, Misa P. Middleton Lloyd, Misa M. P. (c) Glamorgan Co. Longley, W. R. C. Bromley Lowe, Misa J. M. Warwickshire Co. MacPhail, Miss D. E. Glasgow Marshall, J. H. Beifast
Mason, Miss V. J. Hove
Mayall, Miss M. G. Liverpool
Minay, Miss P. I. M. Lancs. Co.
Mittal, S. National Inst. of Basic

Moon, Miss S. W. West Hartlepool
Morgan, Mrs. D. I. Coventry Tech. Co
Ogunlans, B. B. Lagos
Owen, M. Fulham
Palmer, D. Bradford
Phillips, Miss B.
Pitchford, Miss M. Loughborough
Pieeth, Miss R. F. (c)
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Co. Education, India Coventry Tech. Coll.

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*Smith, M. R. Univ. of London Stei.s., Mrs. C. (c) Storey, J. M. Grimsby Stroud, Miss J. E. (c) Folkestone Strutt, Miss M. R. Strutt, Miss M, R.
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Taylor, Miss M, J, Scottlsh Central Library
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Group C

(Organization and Administration)

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Bath, Miss J. A. (c) Kent Co.
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Aberystwyth

Bird, Miss C. M. Finsbury
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Brown, Miss M. Workington
Brown, Miss M. Workington
Browning, Miss M. J. Bristol
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Calder, Miss P. M. Bentford and Chiswick
Calvert, Miss P. M. The Thermal Syndicate
Calvert, Miss P. J. The Thermal Syndicate

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Kirkham, M. C. Wandsworth
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Group D

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Cohn, Mrs. I. M. Y. Birmingham
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Dickerson, Miss A. Gloucester
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Nichols, Miss J. E. Kent Co. Nwazue, H. I. Eastern Reg. L., Enugu

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O'Dwyer, A. W. Leicester
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Page, B. F. (c) Hendon
Paine, T. Leeds
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Phillips, Miss A. Bacque
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Rawson, Mrs. M. H. Burnley
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Rilley, R. J. B. Brighton
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Romaine, Miss V. T. R. Trinidad
Ross, Miss E. L.
Ross Miss S. Manohester Romaine, Miss V. T. R. Trinidad Ross, Miss E. L. Ross, Miss S. Manchester Rudge, Miss P. E. Gloucester Salkeld, K. Cumberland Co. Salway, Miss O. L. Tate Gallery L. Sanders, Miss M. H. Bootle Serwadda, G. W. Manchester Sharma, O. P. Shinie, Miss N. I. (c) T. and H. Smith Ltd., Felinb. Ltd., Edinburgh

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Smith, Miss P. M. (c) Leeds
Smith, Miss V. J. Gloucester
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Stephenson, G. R. Northumberland Stewart, Miss J. E. Chatham Stone, Miss P. C. Cornwall Co. Stott, Miss J. A. Cheshire Co. Sullivan, Miss M. M. Middlesex Co. Tasker R.

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Timms, D. B. Marine and Tech. Coll.,

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Turner, Miss M. H. Yeovil
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Williams, C. H. (c) Liverpool
Williams, Miss G. E. Ipswich
Williams, Miss G. E. Ipswich
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Ireland

Wilson, C. M. Bradford
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Woodhouse, Miss G. Derbyshire Co.
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Yeats-Edwards, P. E. H. Cambridgeshire

York, Miss P. J. Coventry

FINAL EXAMINATION

Candidates with Honours or Merits in a complete Part are listed at the head of the Part, Honours or Merits in single papers are indicated by the following typographical code:

† Honours • Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Final Examination.

Part 1

(Bibliography and Book Selection)

PASSES

Atkinson, Miss M. (c) Lancs. Co. Beswick, N. W. Malayan Teachers Coll., Brown, Miss M. A. Hampstead Cleworth, Miss E. M. Kensington Cuthbertson, Miss A. M. Gatesbead Field, Miss M. F. (c) Fulham Gilbert, Mrs. P. (c) British Institute of Wolverhampton Management

Heissig, H. N. St. Marylebone
Howes, R. C. (c) Essex Co.
Nitron, Miss B. E.
Noble, Miss A. D. Manchester
Pearce, B. L. (c) Twickenham
Raymond, Miss M. U. (c) Formerly Inst.

Sleightholm, M. T. Leeds Sieigntholm, M. I. Leeds Smith, S. A. Kensington Smith, T. A. D. (c) Sheffield Univ. Thomas, D. W. Fulham Thornton, D. S. Leeds Wood, J. M. (c) Leeds

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Technical Day Coll. †Buxton, Miss E. M. School of Geography, Oxford Univ.

†Buxton, Mins E. M. School of Geography,
Cave, Mins D. Bucks, Co.
Clayton, P. A. St. Marylebone
Colquboun, H. A. Newcastie upon Tyne
Dixon, Mins A. M. Lancs, Co.
Fietcher, G. R. Royton
Frampton, B. G. Salop Co.
Garrett, E. F. Enfield
Grady, D. Leigh
Green, Mins A. K. M. G.E.C., Wembley
Gumbley, J. W. Staffs, Co.
Hawes, D. F. W. Finsbury
Howes, J. W. Waithamstow
Hoyle, H. B. Newcastie upon Tyne
"Hoyle, Mins J. L. M. (c) Liverpool
Jordan, P. J. (c) Dagenham
Kallo, J. J. W. Waithing Co.
Keech, Mins R. E. Nottingham Univ.
Loewenthal, H. U. Acton Technical Coll.
Oxley, R. E. Derby Co.
Pearce, B. L. (c) Twickenham
Smith, T. A. D. (c) Sheffield Univ.
Swynnerton, R. A. Finchley
Walters, Mins S. A. Derby Co.
Welch, D. H. Fulham
Zanker, Mins E. Lambeth

Part 3

(Literature and Librarianship of Special Subjects)

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Communications H.Q.

Beiton, M. (c)

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Boutock, A. J. (c) Greenwich
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Carnall, Miss E. A. Deptford
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Dean, S. C. (c) Derby
Dickson, Miss D. M. Wootwich
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Badar Ltd.

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Roberts, Misa L. H. West Bromwich
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Rowley, Miss A. E. (c) Salop Co. Sheasby, A. E. Nuneaton

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Wyatt, C. F. Salford
Zanker, Miss E. Lambeth

1 Part taken extra to Fellowship requirement.

Part 4

(Special fields of Librarianship)

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Gaskell, E. Liverpool
Gaskell, E. Liverpool
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Gray, T. M. Coatbridge
Gragory, Miss J. R. Orpington
Hipperson, L. G. Government
Communicatio

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Howeroft, B. Co-operative windshare
Society Ltd., Manchester
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Williams, Miss M. G. Southampton
Williamson, Miss A. L. Jordanhill College
of Education, Glasgow

SUMMARY-WINTER 1960

FIRST PROFI	SSIONAL:	Sat	Passed	%	Sat 620	Passed 250 (8 Merits)	40
PROVETE A TW	NAT A					I-FO11AJU6	-
REGISTRATION: Group A (i)		383	146	38)			
Oloup A	(ii)	390	187	48	403	179	44
	(iii)	383	260 (9 Merits)	68	403	1172	**
Group B	-	322	163 (7 Merits)	517			
Group B	(v)	313	186 (1 Hons., 3 Merits)	59	333	137 (2 Merits)	41
Group C		466	168 (6 Merits)	36	466	168 (6 Merits)	36
		236		54)	400	100 (0 Ments)	30
Group D	(vii) (a) (i) (vii) (a) (ii)	161	127 (1 Hons., 11 Merits) 54 (3 Merits)	334			
	(vii) (b)	8	5	624	448	209 (1 Hons., 18 Merits)	47
	(vii) (c)	43	23 (4 Merits)	53			
					***********		-
			Totals for Registration C	iroups	1,650	693 (1 Hons., 26 Merits)	42
			Total number of persons	sitting I	Registratio	on: 1,398	-mahana
			Total number of persons	complet	ing Regis	tration: 165	
		Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
INAL:			2 4000	/4	Jui	THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF	/0
Part 1	1st Paper	90	34	38 7	90	19	-
	2nd Paper	90	27	30 5	90	19	21
Part 2	1st Paper	82	48 (2 Merits)	581)			
	2nd Paper (a		39	58	82	32 (1 Merit)	39
	(b		3 (1 Hons.)	50	04	32 (1 Ment)	39
	(c) 6	3 (1 Merit)	50)			
Part 3 (a)	(i)	1	TO PORT OF	100			
	(ii)	5	2	40			
	(iii)	3	2	67			
	(iv)	19 28	12 12	63			
(a)	(v)	20	12	43			
(c)		1	1	100	73	43	59
(d)		6	5	83		error and all the second	07
(e)				-			
(f)		8	7	94			
(g)				-			
(h)		1	0	0			
(i)		1	1	100			
Part 4 (a)		2.0	7	60		The second second	
(b) (c)		12	7	58		A KAN AT BURNON MAN	1 3/
(d)		23	11 (1 Merit)	48	62	29 (1 Hons., 1 Merit)	47
(e)		9	1	11			
(f)		3	2 (1 Hons.)	67			
			Totals for Final Parts		307	123 (1 Hons., 2 Merits)	40
			Total number of persons	citting 1	Pinal - 207	The second section	-
			Total number of persons	200		: 26	
		Sat	Passed	%	Sat		9/
SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE:			A moved	70	- Sul		%
Combine	d totals for Fir	rst Pr	ofessional, Registration Ground	ups,			
							12.0
	nal Parts and	Specia	alist Certificate:		2,577	1,066 (2 Hons., 36 Merits)	41

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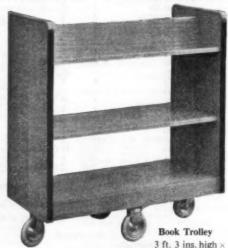
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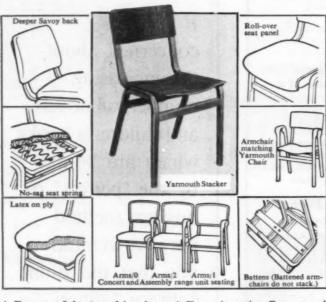
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